

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 32,695

14/88

PARIS, FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1988

ESTABLISHED 1887

Iranian Complicity In Jet's Hijacking Suspected in Gulf

By Youssef Ibrahim... Paris... Arab officials said... Iranian complicity... jet's hijacking... Gulf...



Residents of the West Bank settlement of Elon Moreh carrying the body of Tirza Porat, 15, on Thursday.

Last Obstacles To Afghanistan Accord Appear To Be Resolved

By Philip Taubman... Moscow... The Soviet Union and Afghanistan announced... last obstacles... Afghanistan accord... resolved...

Jetliner Is Refueled After Shots Are Fired

The Associated Press... Nicosia... Workers refueled a Kuwaiti jetliner on Thursday after Arab hijackers fired guns...

Israeli Buried Amid Calls for Revenge

By John Kifner... New York Times Service... ELON MOREH... Israeli-occupied West Bank... buried... revenge...

reference to Arabs living in the area... "Expel them!"... Israeli state radio and television reported Thursday night...

Kiosk Reagan Invited To Space Site

MOSCOW (NYT)—Soviet space officials are prepared to give President Ronald Reagan a tour of the Baikonur Cosmodrome...



Five of the 24 female passengers who were released in Iran by the hijackers of a Kuwaiti airliner.

G-7 Expected to Affirm Dollar Level

By Reginald Dale... International Herald Tribune... PARIS... The West's economic and financial leaders are expected to reaffirm that the dollar has found roughly its right level...

Gorbachev's Foreign Policy Flair Buys Time for Domestic Changes

By Michael Getler... Washington Post Service... MOSCOW... The apparently successful move by Mikhail S. Gorbachev to break the logjam in negotiations on getting Soviet troops out of Afghanistan...



Mikhail S. Gorbachev talking with Major General Najib, left.

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Travel The relics of Britain's industrial past, Page 7.

Business/Finance Barclays Bank will seek to raise \$21 billion by offering new stock to current shareholders, Page 11.

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Feeling Sick? Take 2 Aspirins and Watch Laurel and Hardy

By Jane E. Brody... New York Times Service... NEW YORK... A merry heart doeth good like a medicine... Feeling sick? Take 2 Aspirins and Watch Laurel and Hardy...

Vertical sidebar containing various advertisements and notices, including 'HOTELS', 'LOW COST FLIGHT', 'ACCESS VOYAGE', and 'FOR MORE CLASSIFIED'.

With Numbers, Jackson Tries To Appear More Presidential

By Maureen Dowd
New York Times Staff Writer

INDIANAPOLIS—The Reverend Jesse L. Jackson wanted to talk numbers: budget statistics, excess costs, business and entertainment deductions.

But what about passion, he was asked. What about oratory? What about rhyzing? Numbers don't rhyme.

"Two and two make four and no more," he said, with a mischievous grin. "Numbers live. Numbers take on vitality."

As his main rival, Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts, searches for passion to brighten his campaign, Mr. Jackson is reaching for substance to deepen his.

"I'm trying to be presidential," he said. Then, more primly: "It's appropriate now to add some numbers to our dreams."

For Mr. Jackson, the numbers in the Wisconsin and Colorado contests this week may have been a disappointment and may have dashed the dazzling momentum of his quest for the Democratic Party's presidential nomination — he finished second behind Mr. Dukakis in both states. But Wednesday he did not stop to mourn.

"We're in the fourth quarter of the game and I'm ahead on points, so what is the basis of sadness?" he said on a plane from Arizona, which holds caucuses next week. "I know that the process of bringing the country around to the idea of a black president is incremental."

The large crowds that came in Wisconsin with many whites, he said, "the more they come and the more I have access to them, the more their fears are relieved and the more we find that we're all one and we have a lot in common."

"I have watched the exaggeration and hype toward those who would dare to change things," he continued. "Fears without foundation give way to normalcy. People

said, 'If Jackie Robinson plays baseball, what's going to happen to our favorite pastime?' Well it's still the favorite pastime."

"People said, 'I'm not calling him Muhammad Ali. His name is Cassius Clay.' Finally, they said, 'What's wrong with calling someone by the name they want to be called by?'"

Mr. Jackson is trying to change what he considers stereotypes, hysteria and misconceptions.

He has been faulted for grandiose plans with no details, so now he has started introducing 100 speeches specifics of a budget that would freeze military spending for five years, double the education budget and increase spending on public housing and day care.

He has been faulted for military and foreign policies that seem simplistic and radical, so he now is trying to argue that his positions are centrist. He compares his stances with those of Henry A. Kissinger, a former secretary of state, and George P. Shultz, the current secretary. He refers to the gray eminences of the establishment he recently had met with in Washington, Clark M. Clifford, an adviser to Democratic presidents for four decades, and Clifford Alexander Jr., an official in the Carter administration, as his policy advisers.

He said his idea to freeze the military budget was "not a unilateral cut in the next January session," but would take place over five years.

"I will not scrap the weapons systems we already have," he said. "That would be irresponsible."

Mr. Jackson has been criticized for his failure to apologize often and loudly enough for his reference in 1984 to New York as "Hymietown," and for hugging Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization. So he is trying to show that his Rainbow Coalition reaches out to Jewish voters and asserting that his stance on

the Middle East is in line with those of Abba Eban, a former Israeli foreign minister, Mr. Shultz and Shimon Peres, the current Israeli foreign minister.

Recalling his moving mea culpa at the 1984 Democratic convention, he added: "I did what no one else has ever done. I expressed my feelings in July 1984 to 400 million people."

"They say I met with Ortega, met with Duarte," he said, referring to President Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua and President José Napoleón Duarte of El Salvador.

"Sure, I met them. But just as in the Middle East, my position of direct negotiation, to seek to meet with all sides, is precisely what Shultz is trying to do."

He said he wanted "to address Palestinians in a very direct way to recognize Israel's right to exist with security."

"If America can play the role of the big arbiter and can do for both of them what neither can do for the other — recognition of mutual security — then that's moving in the right direction," Mr. Jackson said.

On the Jewish issue, Mr. Jackson pointed out that he went to Geneva and talked to Mikhail S. Gorbachev about Soviet Jews, that he tried to help Elizabeth Holtzman, a prosecutor in New York, win extradition from Syria for a Nazi war criminal and that he helped rabbis in Chicago last month to protest a swastika that had been painted on a synagogue.

"But that's no different than 10 years ago, marching with the Jews in Skokie when the neo-Nazis were ready to march and terrorize people," he said, adding in a clear cut at his rivals, Senator Albert Gore Jr. of Tennessee and Mr. Dukakis: "What we must do is try to be principled and honorable public leaders in that way and not through pandering. It underestimates people's intelligence."



The Reverend Jesse L. Jackson meeting with schoolchildren during a campaign stop in Indianapolis. Mr. Jackson discussed drug abuse with the students, who have followed his campaign as part of a school project since the Iowa caucuses in February.

Simon and Robertson Put an End To Campaigns, but Keep Delegates

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Two candidates hopefully behind in the race for the presidency — Senator Paul Simon, a Democrat, and Pat Robertson, a Republican — have halted active campaigning.

Mr. Simon, whose only primary election victory was in his home state of Illinois, suspended his campaign Thursday but retained control of his 170 delegates.

"That allowed Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts to retain his narrow lead in the delegate count for the Democratic Party's nomination."

On the Republican side, Mr. Robertson, the former television evangelist, said in an interview published Thursday in The New York Times that he could not hope to defeat Vice President George Bush for the nomination and would not campaign in New York before the April 19 primary there. Mr. Robertson had just 17 delegates, to nearly 900 for Mr. Bush.

Mr. Simon, 59, said that after the last Democratic primary on June 7, he would meet with his delegates "to determine what course should be followed."

The breaking point for the Simon campaign was the Wisconsin primary on Tuesday, where Mr. Simon won 5 percent of the vote and no delegates.

Had Mr. Simon quit the race outright, 47 "at large" delegates he was entitled to receive from his victory in Illinois would have shifted to the candidate who finished second there — the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson — and would have put Mr. Jackson ahead of Mr. Dukakis in the delegate count.

Asked whether holding onto his delegates could be seen as an effort to deprive Mr. Jackson of support, Mr. Simon said, "I am sure it is not perceived by Jesse Jackson as a stop-Jackson effort."

Mr. Dukakis holds a 29-vote edge over Mr. Jackson in delegates, with 735 to Mr. Jackson's 706. To win the nomination, 2,082 delegate votes are required.

"In a year that has already seen many surprises, no one knows what twists and turns may develop between now and then," Mr. Simon said at a news conference in Washington. But he added: "I have no illusions that the nomination will come my way."

Mr. Simon said Democrats prob-

ably would nominate one of the three remaining active candidates, Mr. Dukakis, Mr. Jackson or Senator Albert Gore Jr. of Tennessee.

The Illinois senator ran second in Iowa, the campaign's first contest, on Feb. 8, in what was to be his best showing outside of Illinois.

Mr. Robertson, in the published interview, acknowledged that Mr. Bush had the nomination sewed up and said it would be "more quixotic than it is realistic" to continue campaigning.

He said he had asked for his Secret Service protection to be terminated after Wednesday. But he added that he would not officially withdraw his candidacy.

The three remaining active Democrats all were campaigning Thursday in New York, where 255 delegates are at stake. It will be the biggest state contest to date.

Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York, in an interview published Thursday in The Washington Post, said he is unlikely to make an endorsement before the primary.

And he warned the Democrats — singling out Mr. Gore — that negative campaigning is "terribly dangerous." Mr. Gore has leveled sharp attacks in New York on both Mr. Jackson and Mr. Dukakis, challenging their experience in foreign policy.

Mr. Cuomo said he expects that the contest between Mr. Dukakis and Mr. Jackson "will be very close here."

Noting that Mr. Jackson had garnered 26 percent of the New York vote in 1984, Mr. Cuomo said: "You've got to give him 10 points more than that this year. I'd say, 35 to 40 percent is his base."

On Wednesday, Mr. Bush met with Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, his former rival for the nomination, who pledged to work to get Mr. Bush elected.

(WP, NYT, AP, UPI)

Magazine, Slighted, Objects to Pulitzer

By Eleanor Randolph
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The National Journal, a small weekly Washington magazine, has asked the Pulitzer Prize board to reconsider its award last week to The Philadelphia Inquirer because the Inquirer's articles on the Pentagon's secret "black budget" were patterned on an earlier article in the National Journal.

In a letter Wednesday to Robert Christopher, the Pulitzer secretary, the Journal's editor, Richard Frank, asserted that the "inchpin" story in Tim Weiner's series was "a blatant and egregious case of building a news story according to someone else's blueprint."

"We make no accusation of plagiarism," Mr. Frank said, "but by no account does this Philadelphia Inquirer series deserve a Pulitzer because Weiner's reporting on the size and composition of the black

budget plows over new journalistic ground."

James N. Naughton, deputy managing editor of The Inquirer, said Wednesday that the Journal's assertions were "baloney." He said that because the Journal letter said that there is no plagiarism and acknowledges that the subject of the black budget was out even with the Journal, "I have some uncertainty about what the complaint is other than Tim did this work and it was given an award."

Mr. Weiner's series was published in The Inquirer in February 1987; The National Journal's article was published on March 1, 1986.

"It's false and it's unfair to me and to my newspaper, which I do by love and to my editors on this story," Mr. Weiner said of Mr. Frank's letter.

David C. Morrison, author of the Journal article, said he believes the Inquirer won journalism's top prize

after its reporter rewrote his piece.

"I was astounded on Thursday when the notice" of the Pulitzer Prize "came over the wires," he said. "I'd originally seen" the Inquirer series "in February of 1987, and I was amazed that he had had as much time as he had and hadn't advanced the story at all. It was unimpressive, and I knew how derivative it was."

He added: "In small magazines, we're used to people lifting things all the time, but usually they don't have the chutzpah to put it up for prizes."

In his letter, Mr. Frank wrote that Mr. Weiner had talked to Mr. Morrison twice on the telephone, both times crediting him with ground-breaking work on the black budget.

Mr. Weiner said that he talked to Mr. Morrison several times before and after the series came out. "He never said an angry word to me until Tuesday," he said. "I called

him, the way I called other people I'd talk to, to say thanks, and he was enraged."

Mr. Christopher said Wednesday that he had not seen the Journal's letter and would ask the board members to decide whether any action was necessary.

In comparisons passed out by the National Journal, which goes to 5,000 subscribers, the Journal noted that Mr. Morrison described the National Security Agency as a "sort of global electronic vacuum cleaner." Mr. Weiner wrote that the agency "is a global vacuum cleaner of intelligence."

Mr. Frank said that the second part of Mr. Weiner's series, which bore the headline "Planning for World War IV," "substantially replicates the information contained in an article 'Building a Force for World War IV' by Fred Hiatt in The Washington Post of July 27, 1986."

The two articles did have similar elements and featured many of the same examples of the ways the Pentagon is preparing to survive nuclear war. Both mentioned tractor-trailers that serve as out-of-command posts, and both used the same quote from the reams of congressional testimony.

"I read Fred's piece," said Mr. Weiner, who said he conducted 100 interviews and searched through about 10,000 pages for the stories. "I know that both have the phrase 'World War IV' in the headline. But this is a concept that's been around since 1980."

Soviets Ponder End of Visas

HELSINKI — A Soviet politician was quoted in a Finnish daily as saying Moscow was considering whether to relax restrictions on visa requirements for travel in the Soviet Union.

"We are taking a serious look at the established system of granting visas to foreigners for travel to the Soviet Union," the politician, Lev Zaikov, a Politburo member, said.

Mr. Zaikov made the remarks in an interview with newspaper Hel-

sinki Sanomat on Wednesday. "I think we shall gradually go over to visa-free traveling for foreigners coming to the U.S.S.R.," he said.

"Considering the nature of our relations, Finland may very well be one of the first Western countries we could agree with on a visa-free tourist exchange."

Mr. Zaikov, 65, seen as ranking third in the Soviet hierarchy, did not mention a proposed date for the dropping of visas.

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(WP, NYT, AP, UPI)

Denis Hamilton, U.K. Editor, Dies

LONDON — Sir Denis Hamilton, 69, a former editor in chief of The Times newspapers and chairman of Reuters, died in London on Thursday after a long illness.

He rose from junior reporter to head The Times group from 1967 to 1981. He became chairman of Reuters in 1979 and oversaw an expansion that culminated in the news agency's public share offering in May 1984.

Sir Denis worked for The Times group for 35 years after joining it from a provincial newspaper. He was knighted in 1976 for his services to the arts.

Other deaths:
Anthony Pelissier, 75, who directed and wrote the screenplays of

"The History of Mr. Polly," based on a novel by H.G. Wells, and "The Rocking Horse Winner," based on a story by D.H. Lawrence, on Saturday in Eastbourne, England.

John Trevor (Jack) Scholl, 55, a songwriter who wrote such hits as "Living on the Way I Do" and "Making Love, Mountain Style," on March 25 in San Luis Obispo, California.

Hazel Garland, 75, a pioneering black woman journalist, Tuesday of a heart attack in McKeesport, Pennsylvania. She was editor in chief of The Pittsburgh Courier from 1974 to 1977.

Urban Boyd Brumbaugh, 72, an All-America football player at Duquesne University in the 1930s and

a former running back for the Pittsburgh Steelers, Tuesday of emphysema in Pittsburgh.

Moussfar Firouz, 83, a former Iranian deputy prime minister who was known as the "Red Prince" for his close ties with the Communist Tudeh Party, recently in Paris, where he lived in exile.

Pierre Prévost, 81, a French filmmaker, on Wednesday in Paris. His films include "L'Affaire est dans le sac," "Adieu Léonard" and "Voyage-surprise." He was the brother of the poet and novelist Jacques Prévert.

André Polak, 74, an architect who helped design the Brussels Atomium monument for the 1958 World Fair, of a heart attack Saturday in Brussels.

U.S. Cuts Japan Fishing Privileges

By Cass Peterson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has cut off Japan's fishing privileges in U.S. waters because of its continued killing of whales, but he declined to impose

trade sanctions against Japanese fish exports to the United States.

To a letter to Congress on Wednesday, Mr. Reagan said Japan's requests to take 3,000 metric tons of sea snails and 5,000 metric tons of Pacific whiting from U.S. waters would be denied.

"In addition," he wrote, "Japan will be barred from any future allocations of fishing privileges for any other species, including Pacific cod, until the secretary of commerce determines that the situation has been corrected."

Japan said Thursday that it regretted the U.S. decision. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said, "We will convey our regrets to the U.S. government on the basis of our longstanding policy about whaling."

[A Japanese fishing industry official said that the decision would seriously affect Japanese fishing fleets but added that "the decision is not completely unexpected."] The Reagan action was stronger than required under U.S. law,

which mandates a 50 percent reduction in fishing privileges for nations violating an international whale conservation treaty. But the action disappointed conservation groups, which had urged tougher steps to bring Japan into compliance.

"We're saving face on both sides of the Pacific, but we're not saving whales," said Ken Cook of the World Wildlife Fund. "This will hurt some, on question about that. But it's not hurting enough."

In February, the commerce secretary, C. William Verity, notified the White House that Japan's decision to kill 300 whales this year for scientific purposes would "diminish the effectiveness" of the conservation program set up by the International Whaling Commission.

Japan stopped commercial whaling last year under an agreement with the United States but later announced it would permit its whaling fleet to kill whales in the Southern Hemisphere for research.

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DOONESBURY

Buying Time

Smallpox Work Wins Japan Prize

UPDATE

ARRIVALS

JAPAN AIR LINES

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Herald Tribune

The Wisconsin Fallout

A Better Gauge

Michael Dukakis's big win in Wisconsin calms the fears of some and dashes the hopes of others who, in the 10 days since the Michigan caucus, thought Jesse Jackson might sweep all before him. Mr. Jackson's 28 percent by the standard applied to him before Michigan, was a fine showing: In a state whose population is only about 4 percent black, he got more than 20 percent of the votes cast by whites. That is the kind of percentage he had been able to win in many caucuses but was unable to win in a full-fledged primary until Wisconsin.

Since Michigan, however, Mr. Jackson's showing needs to be judged by the same standards applied to the other candidates: Does it suggest that he can win the nomination? By that standard Mr. Jackson's 28 percent looks a lot smaller than Mr. Dukakis's 48 percent. In the May 1988 Indiana primary, Eugene McCarthy explained that his third-place finish was really a kind of victory. Robert Kennedy replied, "My father always told me that it's better to win than finish second or third."

Tom much was read into the Michigan results. Only 6 percent of Michigan's general election voters cast ballots; what looked like an overwhelming (and unexpected) Jackson majority was actually a showing not much different from his showings in other caucus states, where he netted upwards of 20 percent of whites' votes.

Michigan, where about 210,000 people voted in a state of nine million, was a fair measure of enthusiasm, showing the depth of Mr. Jackson's support. Wisconsin, where one million voted in the Democratic primary in a state of 4.8 million, was a test of breadth of support. Michigan and his pre-campaign appearances in Wisconsin helped Mr. Jackson win the 28 percent support he held in Wisconsin in the past two weeks. But as voters reflected on the choice, the undecideds went heavily to Mr. Dukakis. Turnout, by the way, was way up over 1984 and 1980, which has not been the case in most Democratic primaries this year.

So Wisconsin shows Mr. Jackson with support that is impressive but is far less than he needs to be nominated. What effect will that have on New York, which votes April 19? Mr. Dukakis leads in polls there, and in New York's highly charged racial atmosphere, Mr. Jackson may be seen by many whites, as he was in Illinois, as a threatening figure. Mr. Dukakis hopes anti-Jackson voters will rally to, or stay rallied around, his standard. Albert Gore, who won 16 percent in Wisconsin after spending more than the other two, hopes voters will see this as a three-way race; his chances will be better if anti-Jackson voters think Mr. Jackson has no chance of winning.

He does not, in a three-way race, if his support stays under the 30 percent level he has been getting in polls, but many expect it to rise to 35 or even 40 percent, which could mean victory in a close three-way race. Mr. Gore has been looking for a big northern victory since Super Tuesday. If he is to have any chance for the nomination, he must win or come a very close second in New York. Otherwise, this will look like a race between Mr. Dukakis and Mr. Jackson, a race that, if Wisconsin is any guide, Mr. Jackson will run gamely and Mr. Dukakis will win.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Jackson's Appeal

It took the Wisconsin primary to put Jesse Jackson's progress back into perspective. Ten days before, Michigan's Democratic caucuses created turmoil. In a campaign that had been minutely measured for months, they constituted an oddly casual event. There were no meetings, as the term caucus implies, and no voting lists. All who claimed to be Democrats could vote, yet relatively few people did. And there were none of the reliable exit polls that make it possible to tell which kind of voters voted for whom.

The media, reflecting a weakness for weekly campaign melodrama, nevertheless trumpeted Mr. Jackson's 2-1 triumph. Stunned Democrats seemed to lose all perspective. They had politely patronized him as a can't-win-anyway candidate. Did he, suddenly, have a chance? They twisted in torment: The country is not ready for a black nominee. Yet there is no way to stop him without looking repugnantly racist.

Finally, Wisconsin showed just how much misconception the Michigan caucuses had fostered. They attracted only a fraction of the number likely to vote in a proper primary. David Rohde, a Michigan State University political scientist, counts the turnout, 210,000, with the 1.5 million who voted in Illinois. And with an extremely heavy black vote, the 2-1 Jackson triumph certainly looked atypical, unfairly obscuring even Mr. Jackson's own longer-term progress.

The results in Wisconsin make Michigan look much more like a molehill than a mountain. Mr. Jackson's 28 percent share of the Wisconsin vote, as against Governor Michael Dukakis's winning 48 percent, is much more consistent with other recent results, such as those in Connecticut. And Mr. Jackson's campaign in Wisconsin was hardly flawless. Writing privately to General Manuel Noriega of Panama was reckless, and invited critics to recall the candidate's past contacts with unsavory foreign figures.

Nevertheless, Mr. Jackson attracts white support. In Iowa he got 9 percent of the white vote, in Connecticut about 20 percent and in Wisconsin about 23 percent. And that was in a state with about 4 percent black voters. Attention now turns to the April 19 primary in New York, where more than a quarter of the electorate is likely to be black.

Even stripped of the Michigan exaggeration, this progress demonstrates how Mr. Jackson's appeal transcends race. The Democrats will have to find a way to boot the Jackson magic. What, they ask, does Jesse want? The question has become a crass cliché. Mr. Dukakis, to his credit as a person and a politician, has not asked it.

Mr. Jackson embodies the aspirations of black Americans, the Democratic Party's most loyal voting bloc. Will the party recognize this loyalty with a significant voice in its councils, perhaps even with a place on the ticket? Mr. Jackson also has become the favorite of the Democratic left. How will the party accommodate those interests?

For many Americans, Mr. Jackson's campaign has truly become, "a campaign of hope," sorely welcome after the discouragements of the Reagan years. Mr. Jackson, by pledging to support the Democratic ticket in any case, demonstrates his respect for the system. By keeping those he represents in perspective, the system can do the same.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Middle Way in Tibet

Abruptly, China has shifted toward conciliation in its approach to the continuing national grievances of Tibet. This week it invited the Dalai Lama, whom it has blamed for recent bloody unrest, to return to live in Tibet if he ceases in call for independence.

The Tibetans' spiritual leader rejected the offer, but he, too, sounded conciliatory. Independence is not his word, he said, and he would be happy to talk with authorities in Beijing. Resumed negotiations would serve both sides best. The lowered voices make them sound almost possible.

China's turn to conciliation, remarkably, comes after a chorus of calls for repression. After putting down a bout of anti-Chinese violence last fall, Beijing focused mainly on "re-education" — attempting to persuade Tibetans that their calls for independence were hopeless as well as illegal. Meanwhile, the Chinese gradually withdrew their heavily armed security forces and released most of the monks imprisoned during the riots.

Despite this relatively restrained response, fresh turmoil erupted. China's press printed reports of official grumbling about the folly of restraint. If patience and under-

standing brought only more unrest, some argued, it was now time to crack heads. Cracking heads cannot root out deep-seated Tibetan unhappiness. Nor can China continue pretending that it is simply the agitation of ediles like the Dalai Lama that brings thousands to Tibetan streets to risk their lives. Nor can the decadence and feudalism of past Tibetan rule justify China's failure to acknowledge the aspirations of today's Tibetans for self-government.

To find lasting solutions, China will have to hear the Tibetans out. The gesture toward the Dalai Lama took a small step in that direction. He called the offer nothing new — though earlier ones had stipulated a return to Beijing, never Tibet. More significantly, he too has been sounding conciliatory, offering peace plans and pressing for talks.

There can indeed, as the Dalai Lama says, be "a middle way." That would be something between harsh, near-colonial Chinese rule and a bloody, hopeless struggle for independence. Only by sitting down to talk together can the Chinese and the Tibetans hope to find that better way.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Long Odds on Jesse Jackson

The basic question for the Democrats is what happens when the roller-coaster winds to a halt. There are many in America who would love to see a black candidate and a black president who would find a Jackson White House, slashing defense expenditure, waging an unabashed war against poverty, putting flesh on the vestigial skeleton of a U.S. welfare state, the most intimidating experience of a political lifetime. They are contemptuous of the dull political fixers who seek a more conventional, albeit more palatable, candidate.

gates that America isn't ready yet to elect a black leader. For them, the Atlanta convention could be a crucible.

However... there is always a however. Jackson underlines it. [Jackson] needed to do well. He didn't. The odds against a liberal Democrat of Greek ancestry making a bold presidential run in the South and burgeoning West aren't high anyway; the same applies to a liberal Democrat of Italian ancestry from New York. But Jesse Jackson, unless he can garner greater white support than he has managed so far, faces even longer odds than either [Michael] Dukakis or [New York Governor Mario] Cuomo.

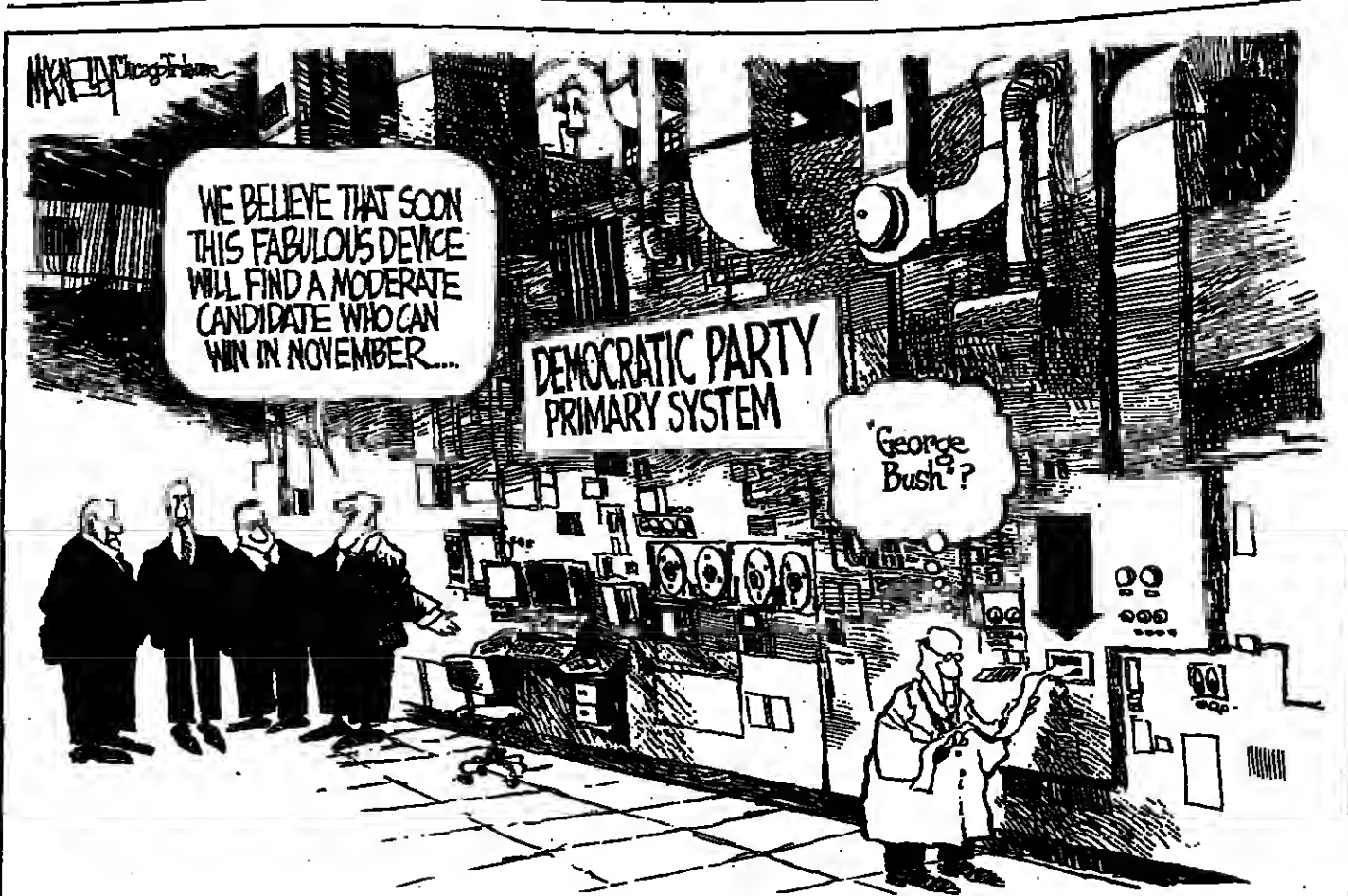
—The Guardian (London).

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel: (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex: Advertising, 61395; Circulation, 612632; Editorial, 612718; Production, 630698. Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.

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S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 73201126. Conventions Paraires No. 61337
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U.S. Democracy Hostage to Mobilized Minorities

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The ascent of the Reverend Jesse Jackson as a presidential candidate has been easy to understand. However contrived and ambitiously mounted his public career has been, behind it lies the desperate struggle of black America to rise from the peonage that was its condition for 350 years, and from the ghetto desolation of today.

No other candidate possesses this link to the suffering and endurance of the poor, or this ring of true emotion, and this is why Mr. Jackson has become the candidate of the white poor and of white populism as much as of black advancement. But populism is a minority movement.

This is why the leadership of the Democratic Party has found Mr. Jackson's recent successes frightening, and why they were relieved by the Wisconsin outcome. They fear that success for him could be a loss for the Democratic Party.

They perhaps are right, but the problem they find with Mr. Jackson is merely a particular case of a general problem of U.S. political life today, its increasing domination by mobilized minorities, and its loss of majority coherence and majority leadership. Most Americans do not vote.

over by its activist minority without benefit of reform. One can also blame television — the American willingness to elect the officials by way of paid advertising spot images, to the virtual elimination of intelligence and considered debate.

The final blame, though, lies with those who do not vote. Only half the eligible electorate votes for a president. The percentage is the lowest among the world's major democracies and it is falling. Twenty-eight years ago it was already low; in 1960, when John Kennedy and Richard Nixon ran, only 63 percent of the eligible electorate voted. When Mr. Nixon and Hubert Humphrey ran in 1968, 60.7 percent voted — and that was when the country was seething with controversy over the Vietnam War.

The Carter-Reagan election in 1980 got only a 52.6 percent turnout. The figure inched up to 53 percent for Mr. Reagan's re-election in 1984, but it probably will drop again this year. The young vote least. The latest presidential election turnout of 18- to 24-year-olds was just 16 percent.

The United States is ceasing to be a country governed by the majority. It is becoming a politically inert mass whose governing institutions are increasingly in the hands of motivated minorities.

A minority, elected to power in a parliamentary system, could expect to put its program through. Because of our constitutional division of powers, it can't in the United States — unless it wins control of House and Senate as well as the presidency, which is all but impossible.

But the result then is stalemate. Minority governments with positive programs are thwarted by passive majorities. Problems — such as the deficit — are evaded, not solved. The frustrated executive — as in the Iran-contra affair — is driven to look for illegal ways to get what it cannot get legally. It is the way to national decline.

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America Has Left Asia's Political Refugees Afloat

By Richard G. Lugar

The writer is a Republican senator from Indiana and former chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

WASHINGTON — Refuge for Indochinese fleeing Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia is more imperiled than at any time since 1979, and world attention is flagging. Uncertainty in the minds of the ASEAN allies about the steadfastness of the United States has led to a decision that the increased flow of Indochinese refugees is the suspension by Thailand of first asylum for the Vietnamese boat people. The stakes are high: thousands of lives, American credibility and U.S. relations with important nations in the Association of South East Asian Nations. If the United States comes to grips with the problem without delay, humanitarian and political disaster can be avoided.

The unraveling of first asylum in Thailand came with startling swiftness in late January. The Thai Interior Ministry, rankled in part by the corrupt involvement of provincial and local officials in the increased flow of Vietnamese boat refugees, ordered that boats be pushed out to sea from southern Thailand. More than 100 refugee deaths have been documented, and more than 550 refugees remain on an island near shore with no clear sign that the Thai government will let them come ashore.

The policy of pushing off boat refugees has oozed spread to south Thailand, and it appears that new refugee arrivals from Laos, both Hmong highlanders and lowland Lao, are facing difficulty in entering Thailand.

Meanwhile, events in the United States have been less than reassuring. The U.S. government has just decided that the increased flow of Vietnamese and other refugees from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe will be accommodated by increasing the overall refugee admissions ceiling, rather than at the expense of other refugee flows. There is a lingering suspicion, however, that Indochinese admissions may fall short of the regional ceiling, absent administration decisions to support the issue of long-staying refugees in Thailand and the region.

Meanwhile, the traditional U.S. leadership on preserving first asylum is notably absent. The U.S. refugee coordinator, Jonathan Moore, said in a letter to The New York Times last month: "It is sad that the Department of State does not have an unlimited budget for these or other humanitarian purposes, compelling as they are." When senior American officials adopt this public posture, it is not illogical

effort, it would be desirable to see some involvement from Jean-Pierre Hocke, the United Nations high commissioner for refugees, who has remained aloof to the problem. Unfortunately, engaging world opinion is much more difficult today than in the last asylum crisis in 1979.

The issue of long-staying refugees should come to the forefront. An important meeting of the main resettlement countries will open soon in Ottawa. Its agenda should focus on how to reinforce the increasingly precarious first asylum framework, rather than the theoretical musings that seem to characterize recent contacts with the resettlement countries.

The U.S. refugee pipeline should be refined. Immigrant visa-holders should move expeditiously, thus saving refugee admission numbers and costs. Unfortunately, refugees often wave visas through, the pipeline that immigrant visa-holders. Policy decisions obstructing refugee processing need to be cleared away. With so many refugees in the region and with the Malaysian and Thai refugee populations climbing, there is no reason for the United States to fall substantially under the first-asylum or Orderly Departure Program ceilings.

The leadership of President Reagan and Mr. Shultz on refugees has been a hallmark of this administration.

I believe that Congress stands ready on a bipartisan basis to support continued U.S. leadership in this effort to preserve first asylum, but we are at a crossroads. Quick action is needed to save lives and to sustain a 12-year record of leading the world in responding to Indochinese refugees.

The Washington Post.

Street-Level Look at the Cocaine Craze

By George F. Will

MIAMI — Light from passing traffic shimmers off a yellow satin Los Angeles Lakers warm-up suit. The wearer of that conspicuous garment is an undercover police officer and before the night ends he and more than 50 colleagues on the Street Narcotics Detail will have sent 68 people to jail, they will send a message to the community: Buying drugs is risky business.

The officers congregating the sidewalk at an intersection in the rough Liberty City neighborhood are dressed in denim, fatigues and other frumpy street-casuals. The only constant is running shoes, which is fine. There will be some "runners" tonight — drug buyers who bolt.

Tonight's walk on the wild side is an exercise in fighting drugs on the demand side. Attempts to destroy drugs in source countries or interdict them en route to this country are insufficient. When a rich country has a multibillion-dollar demand for a product produced by peasants in poor countries, the supply will pour forth. There are not enough U.S. soldiers to seal U.S. borders. Interdiction has been both a resounding success and demonstrable failure: Quantities seized have increased dramatically, yet the price of cocaine has

weight loss and glittering eyes are signs of "crack" addiction. Crack is a highly potent derivative of cocaine.

Real addicts are conspicuous by the absence of chains or other gold jewelry. It has all been sold. But many of the customers at this corner tonight are different. They are, so far, successful investors, but all dangerous to the community as well as themselves. When a community comes to have a critical mass of even recreational users, the pool of dollars calls into existence a merchandising operation for a mass market.

Only one person arrested this night seemed high at the time. He said he had used "powder" (regular cocaine) three hours earlier. He had the slurred speech and gauntness of a man frying his brain in increasingly frequent chemical bursts. Yet he said something also said by many others: "I won't use crack."

A dime-size rock of crack costs \$10. But information — probably word-of-mouth — is getting around about its deranging powers. Even this evidence that people are learning has a disincentive effect. Repeatedly one hears arrested customers say they used "only" regular cocaine because "it don't kill as fast."

Washington Post Writers Group.

That Was The End For NATO

By William Safire

LONDON — Last month, NATO held its last meeting. The Brussels session was not officially the final meeting — but future confabulations will not be able to hide the fact that NATO is now a paper alliance.

Its raison d'être was fear of a Soviet invasion of Europe, and its essence was the guarantee that the United States would treat an attack upon Amsterdam as an attack upon Chicago. NATO's military strategy was to use conventional weapons to delay the Soviet movement westward, then to turn to battlefield nuclear artillery and missiles, and when those defenses failed, to expect the United States to launch a nuclear attack on the Soviet Union.

None of that is present-day realpolitik. Despite the presence of 18,000 Soviet tanks and enough weaponry to decimate a Soviet invasion. Even fewer believe that the United States would launch a nuclear attack on the Soviet Union, in punishing the Russians for rolling into Europe. That realization turns the "nuclear umbrella" into a parasol.

"Today the fear of nuclear weapons is greater than the fear of the Soviets," Richard Nixon, ever the realist, told the Washington Times editor, Armand de Borchgrave, last week. "That's what made the better-red-than-dead slogan a tempting option for some of those when you're facing death, it's probably a close call." The Russians believed Mr. Nixon was meant enough to push the button if they invaded Europe, nobody believes the next U.S. president will be that unpredictable, and all know that such a policy would have no popular support.

The recent signing of the INF Treaty, despite the forced smiles of European leaders, marked the military parting of the two ends of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. A decade ago, when Leonid Brezhnev tried to dominate Europe with mid-range missiles, the Europeans and Americans countered with what turned out to be NATO's finest hour: Despite the cries of fearful freezies (including Jesse Jackson, who refuses to this day to admit his profound mistake) they placed an equal force of U.S. missiles in Europe to call the Soviet bluff.

Mikhail Gorbachev wisely backed off, signing a treaty that removes his cities from the threat of U.S. medium-range missiles. This move toward fewer nuclear weapons brought bosannas from around the world but now reminds Europeans that the defense of Europe must be done the expensive way: raising and equipping armies by themselves.

Such military cooperation between Western European powers is called "the European pillar." The United States used to worry about side deals within the Atlantic alliance; now Ronald Reagan welcomes the pillar, but cannot even whisper the reason: It will be needed to prop up the region when America begins to take its 300,000 troops out.

And, ready or not, the 41st president will pull them out in the 1990s. The delay that their fighting would cause would not give the world time to stop the invasion; on the contrary, the ensuing brouhaha would reassure the invaders that U.S. public opinion was against heavy nuclear response.

If so, that knocks into a cocked hat the notion of the use of a conventional force capable of delaying the Russians for three or four weeks. The delaying force would merely expose the alliance's strategic weakness of will. Only a conventional army will miss, and rolling back a Soviet invasion has any strategic value, and its cost to the burden Europeans are unwilling to assume.

So what should be the successor "flexible response" weapons? The answer is: none. It is not strategic to have "massive retaliation." I cannot vouchsafe that to you in the remaining two paragraphs (sure I could, but do not want to lose up my visa application for the Moscow summit meeting), but its basis goes beyond dicking for an asymmetrical reduction of forces.

A superpower must act globally. Europe is one region, its component powers thinking only regionally in face of a worldwide threat. The U.S. interest is to cooperate with the European region in resisting long-term Soviet expansion, but also to support and extend freedom in other regions.

For Europe all this pillar talk is healthy if it leads to regional self-reliance; for the United States, worldwide action to defend freedom requires a new freedom of action.

The New York Times.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: Missing the Kaiser

BERLIN — The people miss the constant watchfulness of the old Kaiser, and feel all the more bitterly the changes brought about by a change of administration, because with the new ruler has come a tightening of the governmental coils of red tape. Time has been found, for instance, to change the name of the new palace at Potsdam to Castle Frederick's Crown; but the police are still allowed to keep the Emperor's loyal subjects far away from his Charlottenburg palace. Throughout mourning, police forbade the simplest Easter festivities to an extent which must make the dead Kaiser sleep restlessly.

1938: Boeing's Latest

SEATTLE — Two new "stratoliner" airplanes, capable of flying through the stratosphere at 20,000 feet, will be completed by Boeing Aircraft Company and put in service by the Pan American Airways this summer. The ships will speed passengers through smoky, far above mountainous areas and stormy weather. Bodies of stratoliners will be shaped like an enormous electric refrigerator. Each ship will accommodate 33 passengers in the daytime and 25 at night. Each ship will be operated by a crew of four or five men and will have a capacity of two tons of mail.

1913: U.S. Tariff Bill

WASHINGTON — The passage of all tariffs on many articles of food and clothing, broad reductions in the rates of duty on all necessities of life, and an increase in the rates on nu-

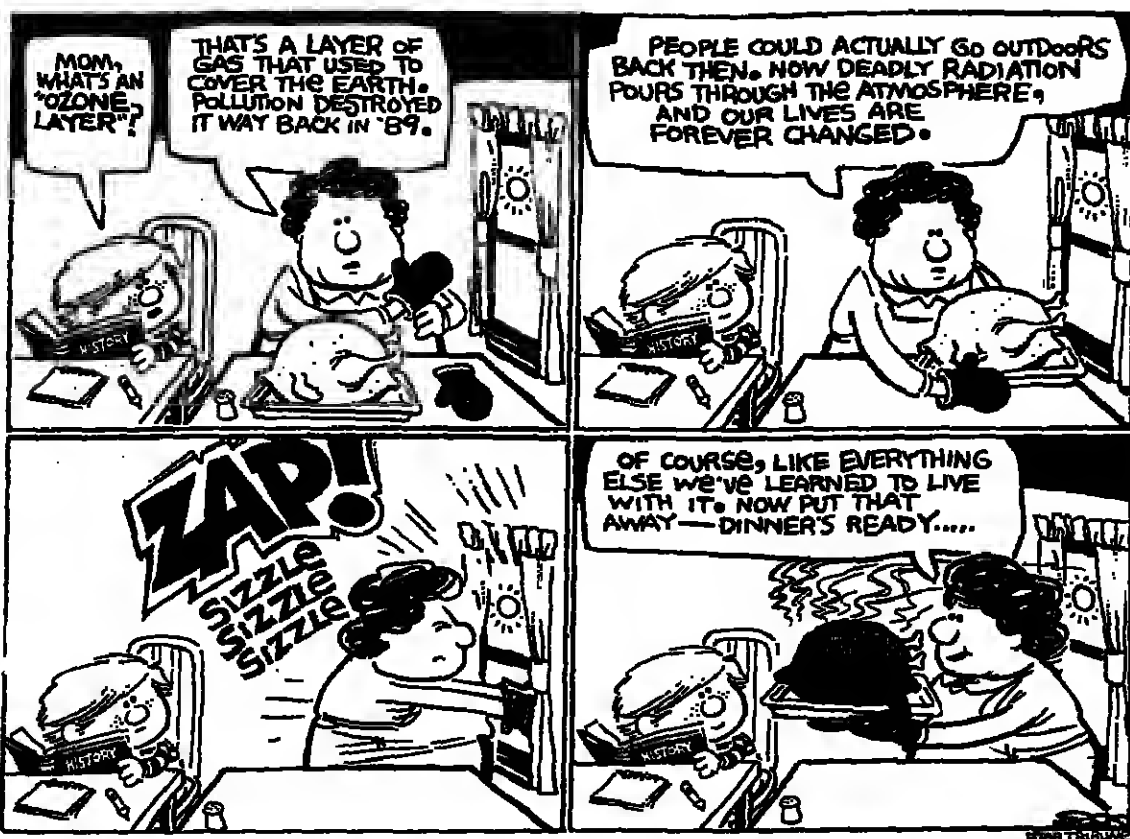
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OPINION

The Wisconsin Celebration May Be a Bit Premature

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — The sound that filled Washington on the morning after the Wisconsin primary was not the song of birds but the whisper of thousands of Democrats — exclaiming. "After holding their breaths for 10 days to see if Jesse Jackson would beat Michael Dukakis as he had done in Michigan, the members of the party establishment started to breathe again. A prominent Democrat who phoned me for advance word on what the exit polls were showing uttered two words when told that Mr. Dukakis was headed for an easy win: "Thank God."



Beastly Female Behavior Has a Fur-Wearer Growing

By Yona Zeldis McDonough

NEW YORK — It is the beginning of April, time to put my fur coat into storage. I'll be sorry to part with the sleek brown beaver that has kept me warm all winter. The end of the season has made me think about the past winter — my first as a fur owner — and some unusual experiences. For example, as I walked along 57th Street, a woman hissed, "A lot of animals were tortured to make that coat!" I

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Evaluating and Re-evaluating the Jackson Campaign

It is time for Democrats to re-evaluate the criticism most often hurled at the candidacy of the Reverend Jesse Jackson — namely, that he can't be elected — partly because, as recent voting suggests, it may not be true, but mostly because it is really no criticism at all. It may be that certain members of the Jewish community (of which I am a member) find his positions on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict (or toward the Israeli-Arab relationship as a whole) suspect, although I would argue that those who support recent Israeli tactics also merit considerable suspicion, if not outright contempt. Nonetheless, this would be an example of criticism of Mr. Jackson's candidacy. Or one might argue that Mr. Jackson lacks experience in elected office. It is upon such criticism that our collective political opinion ought to be molded. But such comments as "he can't get elected," or, as I heard recently on BBC radio, "the United States simply isn't ready for a black president," smell of racism and deserve no place in the process of selecting a president.

Letters to the Editor

his statement that Vice President George Bush's biggest fear in the general election would be a challenge by Governor Mario Cuomo of New York. Many Democrats resent the "rose garden" candidacy of Mr. Cuomo. The primary process represents the opportunity for the potential Democratic nominee to test his ideas before the public that he will face in the general election. Mr. Cuomo has not done this. One speech (the 1984 nominating speech) does not a nominee make, and it certainly does not make a victorious candidate. The proper Democratic nominee is the candidate whose ideas have been tested along a primary trail. If that process cannot produce a nominee, there are equally qualified and electable people who have campaigned just as long as Mr. Cuomo has. By becoming a candidate by default, Mr. Cuomo would lose the Democratic Party as many votes as he would gain.

GENERAL NEWS

Theologians Assail Botha Clampdown

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service
JOHANNESBURG — Forty-four Christian theologians from South African universities and seminaries told President Pieter W. Botha on Thursday that there was a clear biblical basis for protesting against apartheid and that Mr. Botha's recent attacks on the Anglican archbishop, Desmond Tutu, and other religious leaders were "un-Christian."

Relief Workers Say Ethiopian Order To Leave North Will Lead to Chaos

By Mary Battista
Washington Post Service
NAIROBI — Western relief officials in Addis Ababa say that the Ethiopian government's evacuation order of relief workers in two northern provinces will mean chaos and perhaps the eventual collapse of the famine-prevention operation in a region where about three million people are at risk.



Maputo Bomb Wounds a Pretoria Foe

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service
JOHANNESBURG — A prominent white South African member of the African National Congress was critically injured Thursday when his car blew up in Maputo, Mozambique officials said. The headquarters of the ANC in Lusaka, Zambia, asserted that Albie Sachs, a lawyer who was living in exile in Maputo, was the latest intended victim of South African "death squads" responsible for systematic executions of the organization's members in southern Africa and Europe in recent months.

Somalis Give Terms of Ethiopia Pact

MOGADISHU, Somalia — Somalia and Ethiopia will set up a joint military commission April 15 to supervise the withdrawal of all troops from their disputed border within 30 days, Somali officials said Thursday. Under the terms of an agreement signed by the two countries in Mogadishu on Sunday, their military forces would be pulled back at least 15 kilometers (nine miles) from the border, the officials said. Ethiopia also would hand back to Somalia the border settlements of Goldogoh and Ballanhalde, which it captured during a border skirmish in June 1982, they added.

Noriega Foes Urge Harder U.S. Action

By William Branigin
Washington Post Service

PANAMA CITY — Mutual recommitments are developing between the United States and the Panamanian opposition as General Manuel Antonio Noriega, the military leader, remains in power despite heavy economic pressure, according to Panamanian and foreign sources.

A consensus is emerging here that the economic measures instigated by the U.S. government to force General Noriega out of power are not working and will not achieve their goal without causing irreparable damage to Panama's economy, these sources say.

With opposition leaders in hiding following a crackdown March 28, there appears to be agreement among General Noriega's foes that only military force can remove him from power. Some say the United States must perform the job or provide the impetus for a successful coup by the Panamanian military.

However, with signs that inertia is enveloping both sides and impressions in Panama of U.S. disinterest over what to do next, General Noriega's opponents are expressing frustration with what they see as Washington's reluctance to finish what it started.

"There is a strong feeling growing in Panama that if the United States does not act more firmly, the Panamanians are going to throw up their arms in disgust and start blaming the U.S. for not getting rid of this plague," said a foreign source in Panama. "Panamanians are beginning to lash out at the U.S. for permitting this to happen and not seeing it through to the end."

U.S. sources, including recent congressional visitors, have voiced irritation, however, that, as one

analyst put it, the Panamanian opposition seems to want to "fight Noriega to the last gringo."

These sources explain that General Noriega's opponents apparently want U.S. soldiers to risk their lives to topple the general but are unwilling to take physical risks themselves.

"Obviously, the economic measures have not worked," said an American source, adding that "the momentum" of opposition activity "has just about died out."

Unless stronger U.S. action is taken "pretty fast," the source said, General Noriega may be able to "drift along" in power long enough to force the largely opposition business community to make an accommodation with him.

"I think the businessmen are starting to panic," said another foreign official. According to projections late last year, he said, Panama's economy was to shrink in 1988 by 5 percent to 8 percent.

"Now we may be looking at 30 percent to 50 percent negative growth," he added.

The sources spoke as U.S. reinforcements continued to arrive to bolster the security of the U.S. Southern Command in Panama.

In addition to the 1,300 troops dispatched as part of a "security augmentation force," the Pentagon announced Wednesday that 800 U.S. Marines would arrive Friday to begin a training program scheduled last year. The Noriega government has charged that the U.S. moves herald an "invasion."

General Noriega, the commander of the National Defense Forces, has maintained his position as the country's de facto ruler despite 10 months of opposition agitation for his removal. He also has faced increasing pressure to



Soldiers patrolling in Panama City's business district after dispersing an anti-Noriega demonstration.

step down from the United States since President Eric Arturo Delvalle was removed Feb. 26 on General Noriega's orders.

Mr. Delvalle has since been in hiding.

Despite an acute cash shortage, a nearly paralyzed banking system and a series of opposition strikes, General Noriega's government has been able to play for time with those demanding his departure.

The general also has managed to throw the officer corps of the Panama Defense Forces off balance through a major shake-up of their ranks and with more than 100 promotions following a failed coup last month. The result has been to move General Noriega's backers into important positions

and to increase the difficulty of organizing an internal military revolt.

Against this backdrop and the country's deteriorating economy, there appears to be broad support among Panamanians for U.S. military intervention.

Recognizing this sentiment and concerned about permanent economic damage, even Latin American diplomats suggest that the hemisphere's inevitable condemnation of U.S. intervention would be pro forma and not to be taken too seriously.

Ironically, a variety of sources say, such a move probably would be the most honorable way out for General Noriega.

Typical of the criticism of the

United States were the comments of Eva Cal, a lawyer who joined Panama Canal Commission employees in an anti-Noriega demonstration Tuesday in the relative safety of the former canal zone.

"The gringos for 20 years have given arms and money to the military and created this monster," she said, referring to General Noriega. "Now they should intervene to save the people."

She added that "getting rid of Noriega would not be intervention," because the United States "would not be fighting the Panamanian people."

Delvalle Arrest Sought
The government has issued an arrest warrant for Mr. Delvalle,

saying he will be charged with crimes against the state and the nation's economic security. The Associated Press reported from Panama City.

In another development, the government offered to hold government-mediated talks with the political opposition. Mr. Delvalle's replacement, Manuel Solis Palma, said in a letter to Archbishop Marcos McGrath that the talks should be held "without preconditions or irreconcilable demands."

The opposition has said that before entering such talks it wants assurances that General Noriega is willing to step down and leave the country. It had no immediate response to Mr. Solis Palma's letter.

Alfonsín Decides to Lift Most Price Controls

By Shirley Christian
New York Times Service

BUENOS AIRES — Ending its latest unsuccessful effort to halt inflation through wage and price controls, Argentina has announced that most price controls will be lifted April 16.

The decision to end the controls, which were imposed in October, coincides with the full restoration of labor's collective bargaining rights. Those rights were restricted under the military regimes that ruled from 1976 to 1983.

"It is a risky move, but there is no other remedy left to us," said César Jarslavsky, leader of the governing Radical Civic Union in the Chamber of Deputies, on Wednesday.

Mr. Jarslavsky was tacitly recognizing that the end of most controls will undoubtedly worsen Argentina's severe inflation problem. The March inflation rate has been estimated at around 15 percent, compared with 10.4 percent in February and 175 percent for all of 1987.

Economists said price controls would be lifted on about 75 percent of goods at the retail level. Some items, notably certain beef cuts, chicken, milk, bread and cooking oil, will continue to be "administered," with the government setting price maximums at both the producer and retail levels.

The government made known in December that it intended to lift price controls early this year, with the hope that free bargaining between unions and employers would accomplish what controls could not.

Economic aides to President Raúl Alfonsín also made known that they have run out of options

for stabilizing the economy. The aides have been devoting most of their efforts recently to the search for new loans and credits abroad to meet an estimated shortfall of \$2 billion to cover interest on the foreign debt.

Despite the wage-price freezes imposed three times in the past three and a half years, prices have continued to rise, and labor strikes are frequent. Government-run schools did not open when the new academic year began in mid-March because of a teachers' strike.

The railroads were on strike for two days this week, the postal system is on an extended strike, and the General Federation of Labor is threatening a one-day general strike next week.

Controls were first imposed by the government of President Raúl Alfonsín in June 1985 when a new currency, the austral, was introduced to replace the peso, which had fallen to an exchange rate of 785 to the U.S. dollar because of inflation. At first, the controls were largely respected, and inflation dropped to a monthly level of 2 percent to 4 percent, a virtual standstill by Argentine standards.

But by mid-1986, the rate began to accelerate. After that, government inspectors virtually gave up trying to control prices, employers commonly gave off-the-book raises, and the powerful labor movement, affiliated with the opposition Peronist party, continually forced wage concessions from the government.

At the same time, the government itself contributed to inflation with increases in the prices of public services, many of them demanded by the International Monetary Fund in exchange for the dollars desperately needed to meet interest payments.

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TRAVEL

- A Hindu Holy Center
- Seeing Freud's Vienna
- The Frequent Traveler

International Herald Tribune

TRAVELER'S CHOICE

Trekking Dangers in Thailand

Some foreign visitors have complained to the Thai authorities of being abandoned and endangered in rough and bandit-infested terrain by trekking tour operators who sell more tours out of Chiang Mai, in the north of the country, than they can manage. Trekkers are now advised to check the credentials of guides with a new association, the Jungle Tour Club of Northern Thailand, Laem Thong House, 150 Charoen Prates Road, Chiang Mai.

Dublin Honors Dracula's Creator

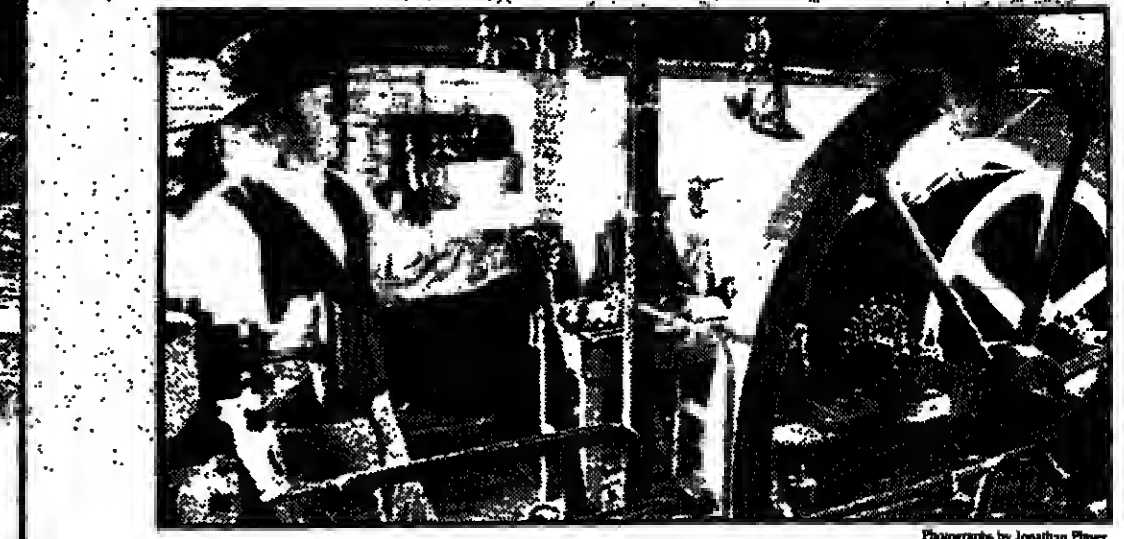
The bloodthirsty Count Dracula dominates a permanent exhibition at Trinity College, Dublin, honoring his creator, Bram Stoker, whose novel launched an international horror industry and spawned dozens of plays, films and books. Most of the memorabilia were donated by 70-year-old Leslie Shepard, an academic researcher into the world of the occult. "I felt he is an Irishman not honored in his own country," Shepard told Reuters. Centerpiece of the exhibition is a first edition of the 19th-century masterpiece of Gothic horror that Stoker loosely modeled on *Vlad the Impaler*, a bloodthirsty 15th-century tyrant who lived in what is now Romania. The exhibition traces Stoker's life with photos, letters, books and blood-sucking posters. He was born in Dublin on Nov. 8, 1847, studied science at Trinity College, became a civil servant at Dublin Castle and then worked as a newspaper drama critic. He married Florence Balcombe, a friend of Oscar Wilde, and moved to England, where he became manager to the actor Sir Henry Irving. The exhibition includes the first paperback edition from 1901 of "Dracula," as well as a first edition copy of the Gaelic version, produced in 1931. "The original manuscript has been put up for sale by a Californian book dealer for one and a half million dollars," Shepard said.

Business Travel in Asia

Kipling wasn't alone in his belief that East and West would never meet, but now he and his allies are outnumbered by those who believe E. and W. would have gotten along splendidly if they'd only been properly introduced. Among these believers are the new Old Asia hands, a convivial crowd of businessmen and journalists who know the joys of the region's great cities because they live in them and speak the languages. The brightest of these introduce you to the capitals they know so well in "Asia: Guide to Business Travel" written and edited by Robert K. McCabe, published in London by A & C. Black and in the United States by Passport Books. Cost: \$16 by mail order to the International Herald Tribune, or at bookshops in Asia, Europe and the United States.

Château de Vincennes Restoration

The Château de Vincennes, the rundown medieval fortress and royal palace on the eastern edge of Paris where Louis XIV spent his honeymoon, is to undergo a major facelift. Former Culture Minister Jean-Pierre Lecaat, head of the renovation committee, has proposed a five-year, 170-million-franc (\$30 million) restoration plan to both restore and turn the picturesque chateau-fortress into a multi-purpose cultural installation to accommodate 400,000 visitors yearly. The castle currently receives about 30,000 visitors each year. Completed in 1370 by King Charles V, Vincennes was conceived as the cornerstone of a vast royal city over which he planned to have full control. Centuries later, Louis XIV preferred the comfort of Fontainebleau and, later, the opulence of Versailles. Napoleon converted Vincennes into a formidable military arsenal, with an impenetrable prison in the central keep. German soldiers occupied it during World War II, shooting 26 Resistance fighters there in the 30 minutes preceding their departure on Aug. 24, 1944, after the liberation of Paris.



Left, a pottery kiln at Coalport; top, a cottage scene at Blists Hill Open Air Museum; above, mining gear in the museum.

Industrial Archaeology in Britain

by Steve Lohr

At every turn, Britain pays homage to its rich past. No shortage of castles, cathedrals, stately homes or museums here. And the spoils of Britain's flights of imperial adventure are handsomely housed. Yet despite this reverence for the past, there are few major landmarks to note that the country launched the Industrial Revolution, which along with parliamentary democracy is often deemed Britain's most distinctive contribution to world history.

The comparative neglect of Britain's industrial heritage is, perhaps, not surprising given the nation's traditional antipathy to commerce. For most of the past 200 years, industrialists were regarded by aristocrats, landed gentry and intellectuals as philistine profit seek-

ers. So the typical British rendering of industrialization was very much of the "dark satanic mills" school. Yet among today's preservationists, Britain's reign of commercial supremacy in the 18th and 19th centuries is being viewed in a more favorable light; this revisionism has been underlined by the recent emergence of "industrial archaeology" as a legitimate field of academic study. In Britain, it seems, anything that is old enough becomes worthy.

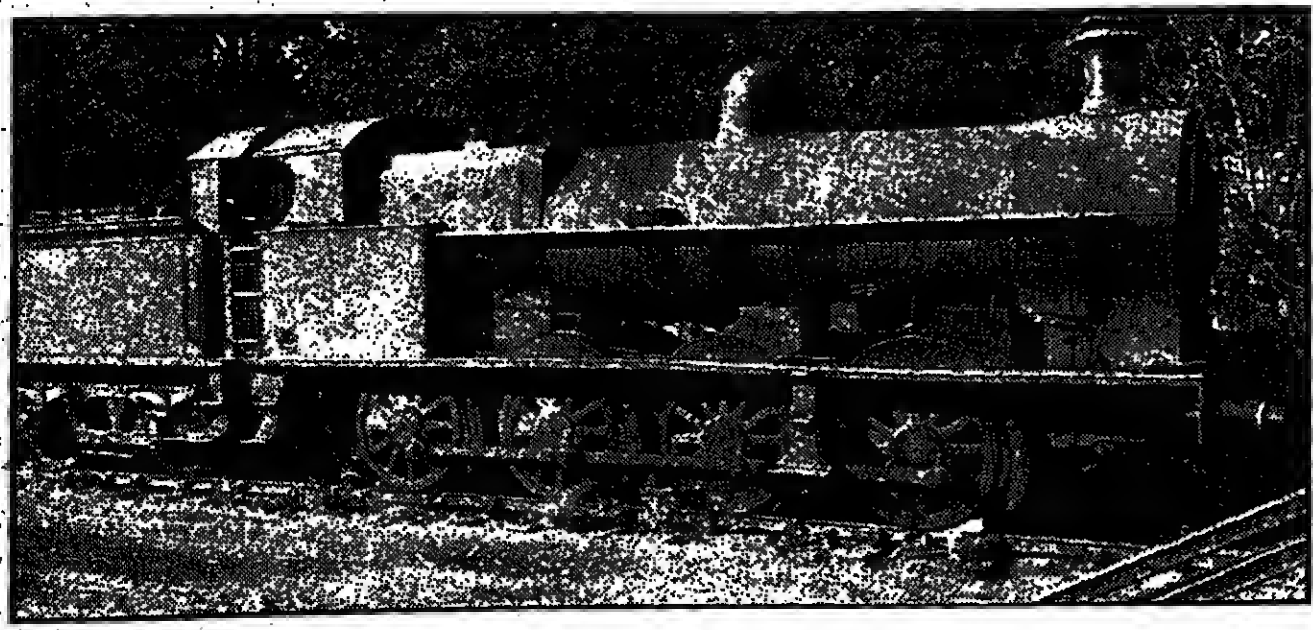
The leading example of the increasing interest in Britain's industrial heritage is the Ironbridge Gorge Museum, in Shropshire, 150 miles (240 kilometers) northwest of London. The "museum" is, in fact, a complex that covers six square miles (15.5 square kilometers) along the River Severn. Its offerings include an iron museum, a china works, a reconstructed Vic-

torian town and the 18th-century iron bridge that gives the gorge its name. With its cast arches and radial spans, the distinctive 1781 bridge — the world's first made of iron — is recognized as one of the visual emblems of the Industrial Revolution. But the more significant achievement came in 1709 when the Quaker industrialist Abraham Darby first used the more efficient iron instead of charcoal to smelt iron, opening the way for a vast

increase in iron production. It was Darby's breakthrough that cleared the way for large-scale blast furnaces, iron wheels and iron railroads, cast-iron plates for warships and so on. The effects of Darby's innovation rippled through industry after industry, changing the foundations of economic life, just as the microchip has in this century. Ironbridge Gorge was the Silicon Valley of the 18th century. The region's reign of commercial success lasted roughly 150 years. The local iron trade failed to keep pace with innovations elsewhere and, by the end of the 19th century, the furnaces were cold, the mines had closed and the workers were gone. It became a ghost town. Its swift decline made this an ideal site for the preservation and study of Britain's industrial past; the furnaces, warehouses and other facilities were left intact if buried, because no one ever bothered to tear

THE work of reconstruction and assembling industrial artifacts from around the country has been accomplished

Continued on page 9



A locomotive in the Blists Hill museum.

The Moods of Lake Como

by Alison Lurie

BELLAGIO, Italy — Lake Como, where I spent some weeks last spring finishing a novel, is temperamental. In 10 minutes it can change from the rippling transparency of ginger ale to a simmering olive-green witch's broth beneath which you can almost glimpse the heaving and churning of the aquatic monsters some locals claim to have sighted on dark, misty mornings.

This long, narrow, beautiful shimmer of water is the stem and western branch of an inverted Y that lies at the base of the Italian Alps (the eastern and shorter branch is Lake Lecco), less than an hour by train north of Milan. It is one of the deepest lakes in Europe and, at about 1,350 feet (400 meters), could easily drown a 100-story skyscraper.

On clear days, the lake was ringed with mountains, and to the north rose the rocky, snow-flecked Alps, impossibly high and so sharply painted in white and burnt amber against the sky that I felt I could touch them if I reached out my hand. But sometimes, even as I watched, the air would begin to blur and thicken. Soon, though the sun still shone, an invisible blue haze would erase the mountains as if the artist, dissatisfied, had rubbed out this day's work.

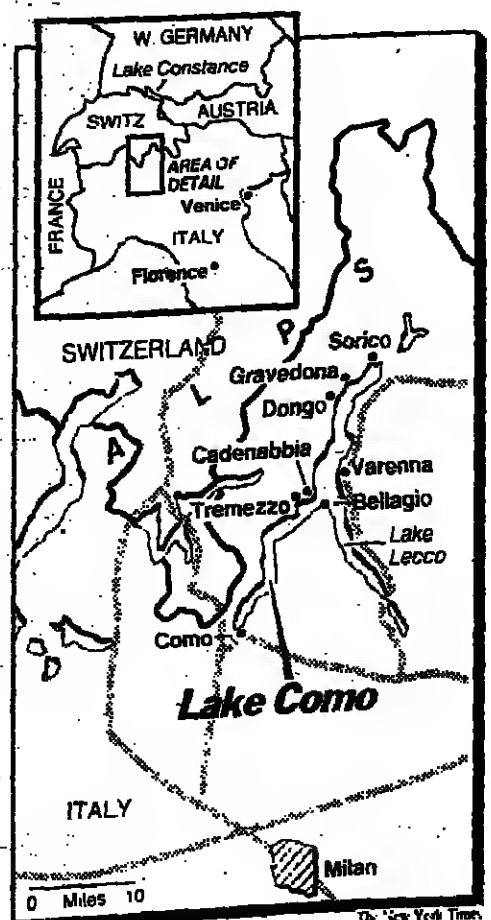
I found Lake Como entrancing in all its moods. It has operatic scenery, an-

cient churches with strange, half-comic and half-devout frescoes and sculptures, classical villas, lush gardens, luxurious hotels, delightful pensions and delicious north Italian food. It also has a proud, generous people who have not forgotten the war in which many of them or members of their families fought as partisans or hid escaped Allied soldiers in remote farms and mountain caves. While I was in Bellagio, there was a lively all-day reunion and parade of the local chapter of the famous Alpine Brigade, with two brass bands that became increasingly enthusiastic, and loud, as time went on.

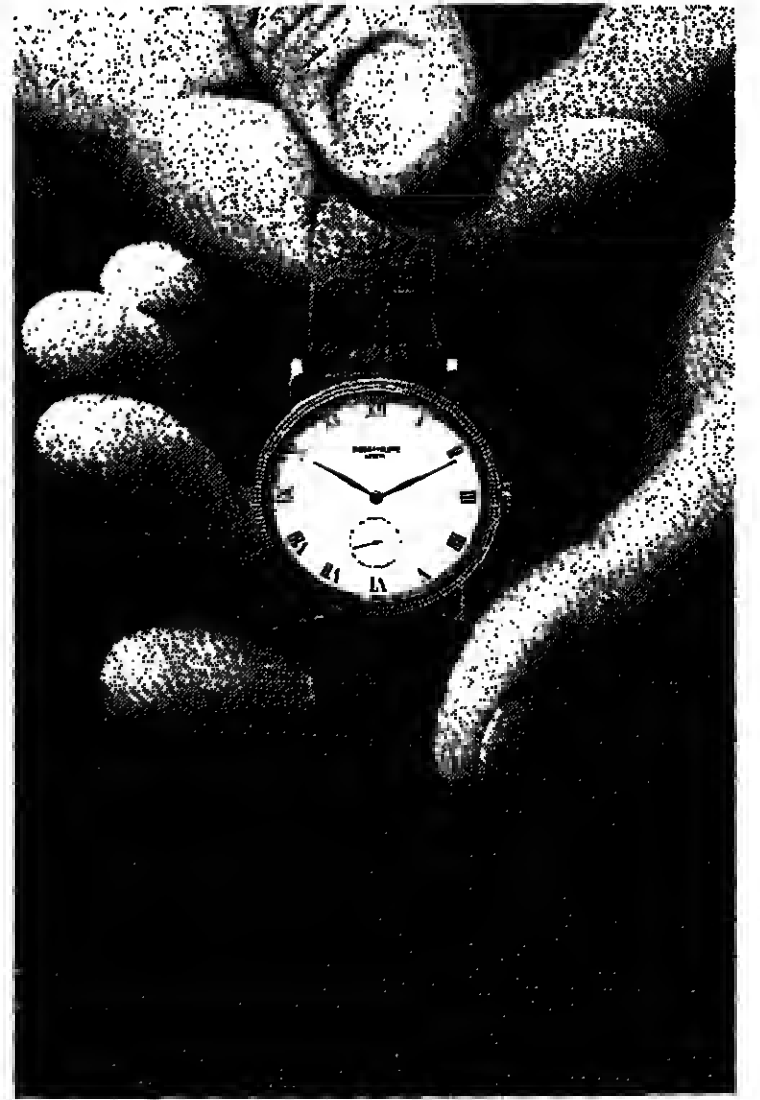
YOU can circumnavigate the shore of Lake Como by car, driving from one town to the next; but the roads are narrow and tortuous, and in midsummer you may be backed up for miles in a procession of stubborn trucks and honking Fiats.

It is far easier and pleasanter to explore the area by boat. Ferry and hydrofoil service connect the principal lakeside towns, and all-day trips leave from the Piazza Cavour in the city of Como, at the south end of the lake. I found the hydrofoil — a spouting white wallrus — to be fast, but not very scenic (its seats are in its bowels next to small, water-splashed windows). The steam ferry took longer, but the views from its deck were spectacular. Also, it ran more often, so

Continued on page 9



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TRAVEL

THE FREQUENT TRAVELER

The Great War on Tobacco: Airline Smokers Are Losing

by Roger Collis

FOR those who smoke and fly, 1988 is likely to be the year of truth as governments and airlines bring in more restrictions...

employees' requests for an improved flight environment. This is the day that U.S. law forbids smoking on all flights of up to two hours duration...

AIR Canada designated all flights of up to two hours as nonsmoking effective last Dec. 5. This affects about 65 percent of its North American services...

Canadian Airlines International has smokeless flights on all 66 of its 737s following a four-week trial. The Australian government banned all smoking on international flights on Dec. 1...

One reason why smokers feel besieged is because smoking is no longer the attractive social accomplishment it was when Bogart used to light cigarettes for Bacall. In practically every developed country smokers are dwindling...

Anti-smoking groups such as ASH (Action on Smoking and Health) believe that time is on their side. Says David Simpson, the ASH director in London...

It took the urgings of another follower and friend, Marie Bonaparte, the wife of Prince George of Greece, to induce the 82-year-old Freud to seek refuge first in Paris and eventually in London...

The Freud home in Bergasse, a sloping street leading from the Anatomical Institute of Vienna University to the Danube Canal...

Swedes are the most vocal about smoking, says John Herbert, an SAS spokesman in Stockholm. "We are now testing a ban on Norwegian domestic flights up to five totally nonsmoking flights a day on the three trunk routes...

Smoking will be banned on Northwest Airlines' U.S. domestic flights starting April 23 as a "response to our customers' and employees' requests for an improved flight environment."

What's happening is a sea-change in the way airlines (and governments) view smoking, because of protests from a growing majority of nonsmokers and concern about the danger to health from inhaling other people's smoke.

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Touring Vienna in Freud's Footsteps

by Paul Hofmann

VIENNA — When a Nazi commando raided a second-floor apartment in Vienna's Bergasse one spring day 50 years ago, a sign on the building reading "Prof. Dr. Freud/3-4" had already been removed and a swastika flag had been draped over the doorway.

The founder of psychoanalysis was one of many thousands of Jewish Viennese who were harassed in the weeks and months after Hitler's triumphant entry into the Austrian capital in March 1938. Sigmund Freud had been living and practicing for nearly 47 years in the same place, and in 1924 had been proclaimed an honorary citizen of Vienna.

His address, "Bergasse 19, Vienna IX" has for decades had a hallowed ring for Freudians all over the world. When the unbidden Nazi visitors called, Freud's wife, Martha, in her unflappable Hamburg way asked them to leave their rifles in the hall.

Even then Freud was reluctant to abandon Vienna, a city that he had for many years professed to dislike. "This is my post, and I can never leave it," he told his British disciple and biographer Ernest Jones.

THE Freuds — with Martha Freud's sister Minna Bernays — lived in two contiguous apartments on the mezzanine, which together comprise a dozen rooms. The family used the door of apartment No. 5, it now carries the sign of the Institute for Applied Psychoanalysis, a consulting center.

THE Freud home in Bergasse, a sloping street leading from the Anatomical Institute of Vienna University to the Danube Canal, is now the Sigmund Freud Museum. The door to the building, unchanged in 50 years, is marked with the colors of the city of Vienna, red and white, and with three signs. One put up by the World Federation of Mental

Health recalls that Freud lived and worked there from 1891 to 1938. A second plaque states the same thing on behalf of the city, and adds that Viktor Adler, the founder of the Austrian Social Democratic Party, lived there between 1881 and 1889.

And a blue-and-white notice by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization proclaims in English, German, French and Russian that the place is a "cultural property" — an international landmark.

Apartment No. 4 on the ground floor is occupied by the secretary of the Vienna Sigmund Freud Society, founded in 1968. Until 1908 Freud had used its three rooms as his office, and he also held the famous Wednesday meetings with colleagues and disciples there.

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Sept. 23, 1939, at 20 Maresfield Gardens, Hampstead.

The doorway of the house where Freud lived from 1891 to 1938 and, right, his bust at Vienna University.



Amalie, and that "according to the laws of Moses he was circumcised on the eighth day after birth."

Three years later the family moved to Vienna. Freud's education — he was a model student — and academic career can be traced through photographs, school reports and other documents.

A vast section of the museum is devoted to the development of psychoanalysis — theory, practice and international movement. Exhibit No. 152, for example, is an original copy of "Die Traumdeutung" ("The Interpretation of Dreams"), published in Vienna in 1900.

A schedule of Emperor Franz Joseph's audiences on Oct. 13, 1902, lists Sigmund Freud. He appeared before his sovereign to express gratitude for his appointment as associate professor at Vienna University; it would take almost 18 years before the Austrian Republic conferred the title of professor on the founder of psychoanalysis.

Dedicated Freudians will want to see other places familiar to their hero. One is the Ringstrasse. Almost daily for many years Freud took a constitutional there. Afterward he sometimes repaired to a coffeehouse, preferably the Cafe Landmann, which is still in business at Dr. Karl Lueger Ring 4.

Freud often visited his editors at the Franz Deuticke publishing house, which still exists at the old address, Halbertorferstrasse 4. When Deuticke brought out Freud's seminal "Traumdeutung," the first printing was a slimy, 600-copy run; seven years would pass before they were all sold.

From Deuticke's one can return to the Schottentor, to reach the main building of Vienna University. In the university's central courtyard, under the arcades on the right, is a black marble bust of Freud, the copy of a work by David Paul Königberger that friends presented to Freud in 1921.

It takes a half hour on the No. 38 streetcar from the Schottentor to the wine-growing suburb of Grinzing and from there on the No. 38A bus to a hillside restaurant named Cobenzl to reach the place where Freud said he conceived the ideas that led to his interpretation of dreams.

From Cobenzl, one can take a minute walk along the Himmelsstrasse to a spot where the Belle-Vue hotel once stood. Freud and his wife spent a few weeks there in 1895. In 1900, after "Die Traumdeutung" had appeared, he wrote to Wilhelm Fliess, his best friend, that at some future time there will be an inscription on that house, "Here, on July 24, 1895, the secret of dreams was revealed to Dr. Sigmund Freud." The plaques are dim until now.

The words can now be read on a commemorative stone slab at the site, put there after World War II.

Paul Hofmann is author of "The Viennese," to be published by Doubleday & Company later this year. He wrote this for The New York Times.

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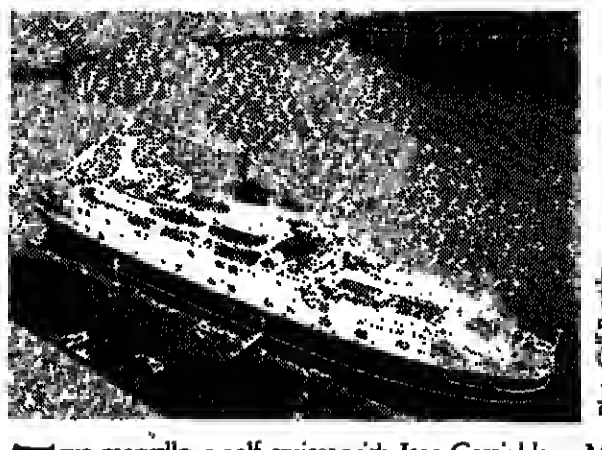
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مكزامن الأصيل

TRAVEL

Ironbridge Hindu Holy Center: Beaches, Festivities

Continued from page 7

with public funding, private donations and legions of volunteers. The academic interest has been considerable as well. In 1982 the museum along with the University of Birmingham set up the Institute of Industrial Archaeology, where students can study full-time for a year. Some of this intellectual seriousness is evident throughout Ironbridge Gorge Museum. It has its video shows, its souvenir shops and its working Victorian village, populated by craftsmen in period costume, but there is a low-key, noncommercial feel to the place. It is clearly a museum, not a theme park. That is its strength and, to some degree, its limitation. There was a teacher shepherding a tribe of waist-high youngsters on a field trip on the day I was there, but the exhibits are intended more for observation and understanding than for entertainment, drawings, explanatory signs and booklets are plentiful and they rarely talk down to the visitor. For understanding the Industrial Revolution — its inventions, commerce and people — the Ironbridge Gorge Museum would be hard to match.

Ironbridge is a sprawling series of sites, some of them more than a mile from each other. You can drive from one to another, but plenty of walking is required all the same. And since most visitors will probably arrive from London, nearly three hours by car or train, it makes for a full day. Accordingly, I recommend an itinerary that skips a few sites but includes all the major attractions: the Coalbrookdale Museum of Iron and its environs, Ironbridge, the Coalport China Works Museum and the Blisits Hill Open Air Museum.

The Coalbrookdale Museum of Iron is housed in an 1838 warehouse where castings were once stored before being shipped by barge down the River Severn. Today it contains some of the more flamboyant examples of the art castings as well as exhibits explaining the history of iron-making. The museum includes two vintage iron art castings. One is the "Cupid and Swan" fountain, which was part of the Coalbrookdale Company's display at the Great Exhibition at London's Crystal Palace in 1851. The cupid is mounted on the swan's back, whose bill is the fountain spout. An even more striking product of high Victorian exuberance surfaced four years later, a Coalbrookdale Deerhound Hall Table made for the Paris Exhibition in 1855. The table is supported by four life-size casts of deerhounds with their heads poking above the table surface, which is painted to look like marble.

UPSTAIRS there is an exhibition of iron-making methods, from the cast-iron pots made in the early 18th century by Darby to sophisticated industrial robots made today half a world away in Nagoya, Japan. The model of a blast furnace — showing the billows run by a water wheel and the materials that had to be muscled into a fiery opening by wheelbarrow — is especially helpful for understanding what remains of the old Coalbrookdale furnace, across the square from the museum. And a section dealing with working conditions helps explain what inspired social critics ranging from Dickens to Lenin. For example, until child labor laws were passed in 1842, many boys were working in the coal and ore mines or at the blast furnaces before they were 10 years old. They labored from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M., six days a week.

A short walk from the iron museum is Rosehill, a Darby family residence built in the early 18th century. The Darbys were Quakers, and indeed many of Britain's early industrialists were Nonconformists, meaning they were neither Church of England nor Roman Catholic. Like many entrepreneurs past and present, they were outsiders socially, people with energy and drive and probably something to prove. The most notable thing about Rosehill is its modesty. The Darbys were ironmasters when Ironbridge was booming, but their home looks like a servant's outbuilding compared with the stately homes of the landed gentry in southeastern England. The rooms are comfortably but plainly furnished with an air of Quaker frugality.

The signature iron bridge is about a mile from the iron museum. It was built in response to the growth of industrial activity in the region. By the 1770s heavy cargoes had to be regularly ferried over the river, coal, iron, lime and so on. Abraham Darby 3d bankrolled the span, designed by the architect Thomas Farnolls Pritchard. By today's standards the bridge is quaint and small. It is only 100 feet across the Severn at that point. But it was state-of-the-art technology at the time. Though made of iron, the design of the bridge resembles masonry spans of that period and the five cast arches are pegged and dove-tailed together using woodworking techniques.

The Coalport China Works Museum lies just over a mile to the east and shows the local china maker's development and products in the cluster of buildings it once occupied. One of the bottle-shaped kilns houses a display of Coalport wares, tracing the evolution of taste from blue-and-white imitation Chinese porcelain of the late 18th century to ornate landscapes and wildlife scenes painted by Percy Simpson, a well-known artisan.

A short walk from the china museum, the "tar tunnel" is worth a quick visit. The 1786 tunnel, originally intended for drainage from a nearby mine, accidentally struck a spring of natural bitumen, which when boiled can be turned into pitch that is used for preserving timber and other building purposes. Once, the bitumen flowed at the rate of 4,500 gallons a week. Even today, crouching in the chilly tunnel, you can see the tar-like bitumen seeping from the walls.

PURI, India — There comes a time in Indian travels — after the Britishness of New Delhi, the disbelieving wonder of the Taj Mahal, the delight of peacocks and emeralds in Jaipur, the majestic rock sculpture of Aurangabad's caves, the flashiness and despair of Bombay and the frustration and decayed beauty that is Calcutta, when a gentle respite is in order. Consider Puri, one of the four holiest Hindu centers in India, situated on the Bay of Bengal and with one of the most beautiful beaches in the world.

There is no airport but the train journey has its own interest, particularly if you board at Calcutta's Howrah station. The station is a microcosm of Indian life, a frantic world of travelers — people and animals of all variety — and alfresco activities ranging from shaving to cooking. A large painted sign screams, "Stop traveling without tickets!"



Jagannath Temple in Puri.

Everyone is rushing somewhere but there are no posted clues giving track numbers of trains. A loudspeaker shouts in Hindi and people make a wild dash, gathering up children and blanket rolls, carrying steel trunks or baskets of cookware or both on their heads.

It is advisable to reserve well ahead for the train's single air-conditioned sleeping car. Everyone else sleeps seated in tiers. Reservations can also be made for two-tiered air-conditioned cars or three-tiered cars without air-conditioning. The names of passengers with reservations are posted outside the car and if you are in luck someone will direct you to the track. The Puri Express, called the No. 7 Up (as opposed to the No. 8 Down, which goes in the opposite direction from Puri to Howrah) takes about 12 hours and leaves at 10:45 P.M. There is no food on board, so be sure to pack a picnic. The porter will ask if you want tea in the morning and if so it will be brought on board at an early train stop. Nothing beats those dawn vistas from the window as the train moves across India.

Puri was once the weekend resort of maharajahs and wealthy Bengalis from Calcutta. When the British came to the coast to bathe away some of the dust, they rented large beach villas; many retained them after independence in 1947, some well into the '60s. Today these properties, many now owned by not-so-wealthy Bengalis, are leased to Indian companies, which rent them to employees for vacations. About five years ago they were the only buildings facing the bay, and it was rare to have to share that glorious beach with anyone except fishermen and occasional shrimp peddlers.

TODAY Puri has sprouted five hotels, not luxury class but clean, perfectly adequate and quite inexpensive. They compete with the Kipling-esque South Eastern Railway Hotel, built just across the beach road in 1925. Once populated by British officials who had no weekend spot of their own, S.E., as it is known, maintains its vintage atmosphere with functionaries in uniforms and cammerbunds parading on grassy lawns with flowered borders and bougainvilleas. The spirit of the Raj is preserved by ceiling fans, stuffed buffalo heads and rattan chairs whose broad wooden arms hinge out and around to act as a footrest. A sign on the second-floor veranda sets the tone: "Silence Hours 2-4, 10-4."

A walk on the beach in the morning provides a view of the fishermen's catch of the day, a preview of lunch or dinner. Teams of men stand about four feet apart hauling in swirling nets, which are then thrown on the sand for sorting: sardines and crab, shrimp and the occasional large fish that swam too close to shore.

Many fishermen wear two hats. For about 75 cents to \$1.50 a day they will provide a visitor with a beach chair and a large umbrella (embroidered just up the road in Pipili) or erect a four-poster bamboo canopy at the water's edge. They also will go into the water with you, insuring your safety against a sometimes treacherous undertow.

A young entrepreneur may stroll over with his three-drawer wooden box, prepared to give an instant shave or mustard-seed oil massage. Vendors drift by in their royal blue lungis, the long wrap skirts worn by men, selling coral necklaces, slices of coconut, lizard wallets or cooked sweets from tin

terraced formal gardens, in which not a pansy is allowed to stray out of place, and from its grounds there are magnificent views of all three of the lake's branches.

If, like me, you prefer flowers and trees in less manicured arrangements, the gardens of the Villa Melzi are just south of Bellagio, within easy strolling distance. The wide, rolling lawns and ornamental pavilions and pools stretch along the shore in a series of almost impossibly picturesque vistas.

North of Bellagio, on the eastern shore of Lake Como, is the flourishing village of Varenna. It has a remarkable lakeside walkway, the lifelong dream and eventually the gift of one of its citizens, which runs along the cliffs directly above the water and is much used by local fishermen. Higher up, at the top of the steep stone staircases that serve as streets, are two interesting churches with ancient frescoes. Just to the south of the town, the beautiful but melancholy waterside gardens of the Villa Monastero, with drooping willows and pale lavender wisteria, and a view across to Bellagio, are a perfect background for moods of romantic longing.

A darker and more dramatic mood is evoked farther up, on the western shore of the lake, in the villages of Dongo, Gravedona and Sorico, which were once part of the separate republic of the Three Bishoprics (Tre Pievi). Even now, the local population is fiercely independent, and the area was a center of partisan activity during World War II. It was in Dongo that Mussolini and his mistress, Claretta Petacci, trying to escape to Switzerland as the Americans approached Milan, were captured by the partisans. One way to get a sense of the dramatic side of local life is to attend a religious service. I was lucky enough to be in Bellagio on the evening of Good Friday. San Giacomo was filled to overflowing. All the statues were draped in purple; the life-size wooden figure of Christ had been taken down from its cross, and lay on the altar as on a tomb. After the service the congregation marched in half-time down through the town to the harbor, accompanied by a band playing funeral music. Women in black chanted and wailed as if for the burial of a relative, and the figure of the dead Christ was displayed on a bier under an embroidered canopy. Behind it came altar boys dressed in white, carrying branches of laurel, and they were followed by what looked like the entire population of the town, including dogs, babies in strollers and ancient men and women in wheelchairs. For a traveler, late spring or early autumn are the ideal times to visit Lake Como. Winter can be windy and wet; and in July and August the narrow village streets are crowded with tourists.

Alison Lurie's new novel, "The Truth About Lavin Jones," will be published by Little, Brown in the fall. She wrote this for The New York Times.



The empty beach at Puri.

buckets balanced on either end of a shoulder-pole.

The most popular mode of transportation is the bicycle rickshaw. A trip into the bazaar by rickshaw at about 5 P.M. is fun. The traffic (of rickshaws) can be as tight as rush hour anywhere, but with theinkle of bicycle bells rather than nonstop automobile horns. The rickshaw pace is leisurely enough to allow a glimpse into the bewildering variety of activities along the route.

The wide street is chockablock with stalls selling mother-of-pearl bracelets, copper pans with hand-beaten designs, saris with Orissan patterns, temple offerings, cooked and raw food, primitive papier-mâché masks, plastic baskets, drug items — everything.

Wandering through the throng of people, cows, dogs and an occasional goat, there is never any feeling of big city anxiety. Crowds, yes, and excitement. But no fear of pickpockets or violence. This is a cast of thousands, a thriving, throbbing, shopping, eating, praying, talking, cajoling, starting, boogie multitude. After a day at the beach, where the most exhausting activity might be deciding whether to have landoorti chicken or fish ukka for dinner, or weighing the advantages of a fresh lime soda over a chota peg, a small alcoholic drink, the bazaar provides a fascinating contrast.

JUNE and July is the most crowded period in Puri. Thousands of devotees and onlookers converge to celebrate the Festival of Chariots (this year July 15-17), which begins on Suan Purnima, the day the three wooden figures of the deities Lord Jagannath, his brother Balabhadra and his sister Subhadra, are taken from their 12th-century temple (no non-Hindus allowed inside) and are given a prolonged bath on an open platform. Retiring to sleep for 15 days, they remain in isolation, during which time no public worship is performed.

After these cleansing days, the gods are

brought out of the temple in a colorful procession to board decorated chariots and begin the journey known as Ratha Yatra. The trip, about three miles to another temple, where they reside with their entourage for seven days, commemorates the one taken by Lord Krishna and symbolizes his wish to come out of the temple for a brief period to receive the lowest of the low and redeem them.

The three chariots (each one has 12 wheels more than 15 feet high that support a large platform covered with huge flower-umbrellas) are dismantled after the festival, stored and reassembled a month before being used again. Long ropes are attached to the chariots and thousands of people grab them, inehing them to the distant temple. The atmosphere is charged with a noisy sanctity — drums beating, cymbals clashing, costumed hands playing and saffron-robed dancers undulating.

Many tourists come to Puri in order to spend a few hours at the Sun Temple at Konarak, a 21-mile (70-kilometer) drive northeast of Puri. Legend says a journey to this sacred place removes all sorts of sins and those who opt to remain have their desires fulfilled by the sun god.

THE temple, which is reputed to have taken 1,200 artisans 16 years to complete, is a massive stone piece of 13th-century architectural grandeur built in the form of a huge chariot. It is fitted with 12 pairs of richly decorated wheels and seven horses ready to canter off. Abandoned in the 17th century, it fell into ruin. Repair and renovation work was begun by the British in 1901 and was taken over by the government of India and the state of Orissa.

The 12 pairs of wheels represent the months of the year and the seven horses the days of the week. Each wheel has eight spokes and all the wheels are decorated with scrollwork, floral motifs and figures of amorous gods and goddesses. Above the wheels,

16 feet up, a platform supports the temple chambers, 30 feet high with 20 foot-thick walls.

Leaving Konarak, take the state highway through the village of Pipili, the cottage industry center for the enormous colorfully embroidered umbrellas and hangings seen all over Orissa.

Temples slide into view, some with groups of straw-roofed houses clustered around them. Rice paddies in various stages of cultivation are leisurely worked and massive twisted banyan trees, trunks painted with red and white bands for night drivers, line the road.

Bhubaneswar, while free of the usual Indian city hubbub, is a place on the upswing. Spacious streets are lined with leafy trees, cycle rickshaws ferry uniformed schoolchildren about and the ubiquitous cows are part of the scene.

Three monuments dominate the skyline: the towering spire of the Lingaraj Temple, the pale dome of the peace pagoda of the Dhauhi Hill and the pink temple of Mahavir Jina. Together they illustrate the ascendancy of Hinduism, Buddhism and Jainism in Orissa's history. In the golden period of Orissan art and architecture, in the 10th and 11th centuries, Bhubaneswar had a thousand temples, many of which are still intact. Rajarani, dating from the 11th century, has a sculptured facade, depicting slender-waisted and bejeweled life-size female figures.

The Lingaraj temple, a soaring sculptural masterpiece, is well preserved, as is Mukteswar, a gem of Orissan architecture. Countless figures of elephants, dancers and serpents remain intact, a minor miracle considering the centuries of heat and monsoon. But miracles are a part of India's fascination, as likely to be found in today's artifacts as in an ancient sculpture.

Claire Frankel, a writer living in London, wrote this for The New York Times.

Lake Como Continued from page 7

that one could get off for an hour or two to explore a garden or a villa or a town square that seemed intriguing and then catch another boat back to one's base.

From the center of the lake, the villages look much alike, with their ranks of red-roofed stucco houses in subtle shades of ochre, rust, pink, buff and amber clustering on the shore and ascending toward the mountain peaks. But some occupy the gentle, sloping banks of tributary streams; others climb steeply so steep they soon become shadowy staircases. Some are lively, with crowded cafes and markets, others are sleepy and silent. There are primitive fishing villages where nets are spread to dry on the beach, and there are modern towns where you can buy Milan fashions or hand-carved and painted antiques.

My own exploration of Lake Como began with a trip to the ancient city of Como. Its most famous natives were the Romans Pliny the Elder and his nephew Pliny the Younger. The younger Pliny had several villas on the lake. One, just north of Como, has a famous spring, first described by its owner, that still amazes visitors.

THOUGH they were pagans, the two Plinys are commemorated by statues on either side of the main door of Santa Maria Maggiore, Como's cathedral, where they sit in niches below two ascending columns of stone saints and martyrs.

Not far from Santa Maria Maggiore is the 12th-century Church of San Fedele, less noticed by guidebooks, but remarkable for its celebration of the dark side of faith and human destiny. Just inside its door is a monument composed of what look like human skulls and bones, and nearby there is a graphic representation of surprised and unhappy souls in Purgatory.

About halfway up the lake from Como on the west bank are two neighboring resort towns, Tremezzo and Cadenabbia. Between them is the Villa Carlotta, an immense 18th-century palazzo with an art gallery and a garden remarkable for its collection of lollipop-hued flowers — camellias, azaleas, rhododendrons (best in May) — and its arbors of exotic fruit trees. Since the villa is on the western shore, it is most spectacular in the morning, before the shadow of the Monte di Tremezzo falls over the flowers.

Stendhal visited the Villa Carlotta in 1818. Twenty years later he made it the birthplace of Fabrizio del Dongo, the hero of "The Charterhouse of Parma."

Directly across from Cadenabbia, on the headland between the two branches of the lake, is Bellagio, a large and beautiful village that spills down a series of stone staircases onto a long plaza open to the water and lined with shops and cafes.

Advertisement for Amsterdam Airport Schiphol, KLM's home base. The text describes the airport's facilities, including the Van Gogh Room, and promotes KLM as a reliable airline. It includes the slogan "The Reliable Airline KLM" and the Royal Dutch Airlines logo. The bottom part of the ad shows a photograph of the airport terminal.

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Large table of NYSE stock prices with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 Wk High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists hundreds of stocks.

NYSE Up After Profit-Taking

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed slightly higher Thursday in moderately active trading as profit-taking outweighed attempts to extend Wednesday's sharp gains. The Dow Jones industrial average rose 0.50 to close at 2,062.17. The Dow had risen 64.16 points on Wednesday. Advances led declines by about a 9-5 ratio. Volume slipped to 177.84 million shares from 189.76 million shares traded Wednesday. "Although we had a strong advance Wednesday, there wasn't the kind of euphoria that existed when the market had the spirited days in 1986 and 1987," said Hugh Johnson, head of the investment policy committee at First Albany Corp. "The reason it's different, and more restrained, is that we now know the rug can be pulled out from under us very quickly." Mr. Johnson said the sharp gains in the previous session did little to remove concerns over "botherome" short-term interest rate levels and the long-term confidence in the dollar's stability. "You just don't have that kind of follow-through, you don't have that locomotive effect," he said. "These kinds of markets don't gain momentum, they gain skepticism. That's the difference between a bull market and a bear market psychology. Bear market people don't get caught up in mania." Broader market indexes also edged higher. The New York Stock Exchange composite index rose 0.52 to close at 150.28. Standard &

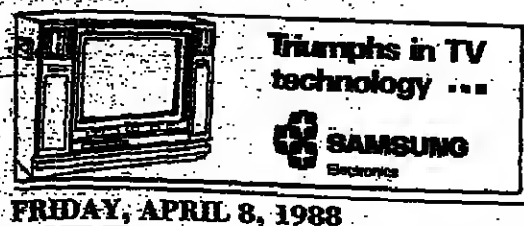
Poor's 500-stock index rose 0.67 to 266.16. The price of an average share added 11 cents. "We were up 3 percent Wednesday" on the Dow, said David Kalman, a technical analyst with W.H. Newbold's Son & Co. in Philadelphia. "So it's not abnormal to see some pull-back. We are already up a little less than 4 percent for the week. The absence of any follow-through can't be seen as a negative." "We remain in a very difficult time," Mr. Kalman said. "The risk on the downside remains more than the risk on the upside. The averages, including the Dow, which represents only 30 stocks, are important. But we have to watch the broader market to get a better measure" of the overall market. Vanity was the most active NYSE issue, up 1/4 to 3 1/4. AT&T followed, off 1/4 to 28. Texaco was third, up 1/2 to 49 1/2. The three largest U.S. oil company on Thursday emerged from nearly 12 months in bankruptcy protection. IBM was off 1/4 to 109 1/4. Digital Equipment was down 1/4 to 104 1/4. General Electric was off 1/4 to 41 1/4. The company reported first-quarter earnings of 80 cents a share, up from 68 cents a share a year earlier. Among other blue chips, American Express was off 1/4 to 25 1/4, Eastman Kodak was down 1/4 to 41 1/4, USX was ahead 1/4 to 30 1/4 and Merck was up 1/4 to 161 1/4. Prices closed higher in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange.

Table of AMEX stock prices with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 Wk High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various AMEX stocks.

Table of NASDAQ stock prices with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 Wk High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various NASDAQ stocks.

Table of AMEX Stock Index with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various AMEX stock indices.

Handwritten text in Arabic script: مكرمان الاحمل



FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1988

WALL STREET WATCH

For Lorenzo's Continental, The Turbulence Continues

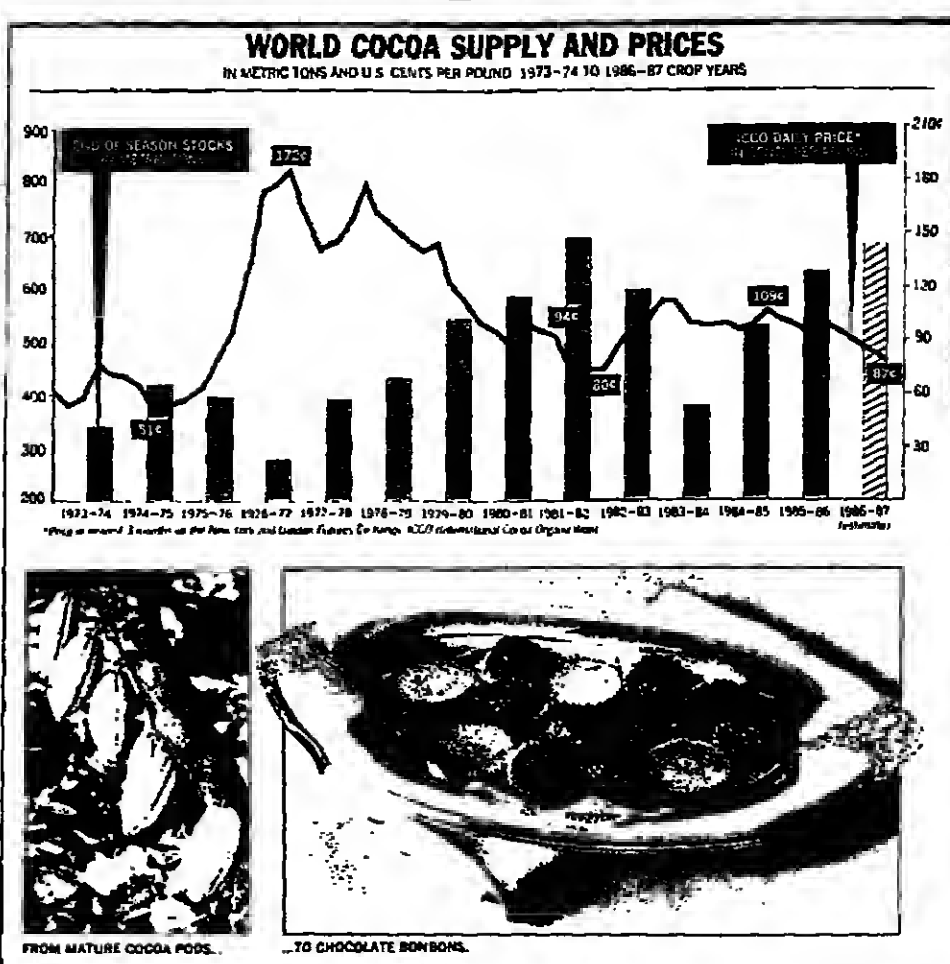
By AGIS SALPUKAS
NEW YORK — A year after Continental Airlines bought People Express and Frontier Airlines, it is still struggling to smooth out its operations and there have been times when it has been short of cash.

The effort to build an airline empire is taking longer and costing more than expected.

Tokyo Stocks Hit Record

Analysts Foresee A Further Rise

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
TOKYO — The sharp rise Thursday on the Tokyo Stock Exchange made it the only major world market to have fully recovered from October's collapse.



Cocoa's Hill of Beans Mounts Up

NEW YORK — It is a chocolate lover's dream and a cocoa-producing country's nightmare: Thousands of tons of cocoa, much more than can be consumed, are piling up in warehouses around the world.

Barclays Plans £921 Million Equity Issue

By Jonathan Engel
International Herald Tribune
Barclays Bank PLC said Thursday that it planned to raise £921 million (\$1.73 billion) from shareholders, the biggest such equity issue ever launched in Britain.

Barclays, the second-largest British bank, said the funds would help it continue its drive to become a major international financial services group.

However, it denied speculation that it would bid for Irving Bank Corp., the U.S. bank that is fighting a \$1.08 billion takeover attempt by Bank of New York Co. Irving's stock had soared as much as \$5.875 to a high of \$70 in New York on those rumors.

Barclays' chairman, John Quinlan, said that most of the new capital would reinforce the bank's profitable British operations, which account for 71 percent of its assets.

Barclays is issuing 369.5 million new ordinary shares, selling one for every two now owned by shareholders.

LAST JULY, Mr. Lorenzo took over the day-to-day operations of Continental, and the airline's president, Thomas G. Plasket, left. In January, he was named chairman and chief executive of Pan American World Airways.

Continental expects that certain costs associated with the integration will continue to impact its results negatively into 1988, it said in the SEC filing.

Continental's struggle to forge a unified system did not surprise analysts who stressed that such things take a long time.

Edward J. Starkman, an airline analyst for PaineWebber Inc., said, "To get a good, consistent level of service takes a lot of training and time."

Even as service improves, he said, there will be lag in perception by the public, which is likely to remember past problems.

Selling Eastern, analysts say, might be a way both to raise cash for Continental and also pull a thumb from Mr. Lorenzo's side.

Twice in recent months the federal district judge has upheld a union complaint and ordered Eastern to halt certain activities.

And last week the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, Eastern's largest union, filed another suit accusing Eastern and Texas Air of engaging in a systematic

After Long Legal Fight, Texaco Pays Pennzoil

The Associated Press
HOUSTON — Four years and two months after the start of an epic legal battle between two oil industry rivals, it took just 10 minutes Thursday for Texaco Inc. to deliver a \$3 billion settlement into the bank account of Pennzoil Co.

A half-dozen executives from Texas Commerce Bank-Houston and Pennzoil huddled around a computer terminal in a bank office, waiting for the green computer screen to signal the beginning of the largest cash settlement in U.S. judicial history.

The settlement arose from Pennzoil's suit in the Texas courts over Texaco's 1984 purchase of Getty Oil Co., which Pennzoil asserted had interfered with its own merger agreement with Getty.

"I'll be glad when it's over," Dave Alderson, assistant treasurer of Pennzoil, said Thursday just before the transfer. "It'll be a relief."

Margo Somers, an operations officer at Texas Commerce Bank, reportedly punched in the Pennzoil account number on her terminal to see whether the Texaco money electronically appeared on the bank ledger.

"This is the largest one I've ever handled," she said.

At Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co., which handled Texaco's end of the transaction from New York, James P. Wilkins, a senior

Outlook for Productivity Is Said to Improve in West

International Herald Tribune
PARIS — Prospects are brightening for healthier expansion of productivity in the industrial nations after two decades of slowing growth, according to a study published in the latest issue of the OECD Observer.

The study in the Observer, a publication of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, is based on a concept known as total factor productivity, TFP. The authors say it is far better than traditional measures.

The study was done by two OECD economists, A. Steven Englander and Axel Mittelstadt.

They conclude that productivity growth in the OECD area has been declining for 15 to 20 years, starting even before the first oil shock of 1973 in the largest countries.

"The results has been not only lower growth in output but also a slower rate of increase in living standards and higher rates of inflation and unemployment," they wrote.

Growth opportunities worldwide

PRIVATE BANKING WITH A SWISS OPTION

Now American Express Bank (Switzerland) AG offers you the security, convenience and confidentiality of a private account in Switzerland — with important additional benefits.

To start with, you have your choice of a full spectrum of global banking services: accounts in Swiss francs or other major currencies, investment advisory and asset management services, foreign exchange, precious metals. And all are provided with American Express Bank's traditional commitment to excellence.

Secondly, your personal Account Officer at our Zurich or Geneva offices is fully committed to handling your affairs swiftly, accurately and with utmost discretion. He coordinates American Express Bank's worldwide facilities (103 offices in 42 countries) on your behalf, supported by one of today's most advanced telecommunications and computer networks.

Our private banking clients enjoy still another exceptional advantage: access to the worldwide investment opportunities available through the American Express family of companies — offering you many additional ways to protect and increase your assets.



Currency Rates

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, and other rates for various international currencies.

Interest Rates

Table showing interest rates for various currencies and terms, including US, UK, and other markets.

Key Money Rates

Table listing key money rates for different currencies and instruments like US Treasury bills.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table listing U.S. Money Market Funds with columns for Fund Name, Assets, and other metrics.

Gold

Table showing gold prices for various locations like Hong Kong, London, and New York.

Vertical text on the left edge of the page, including 'Lift', 'REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE', 'DIABLETIC BEAUTY', 'NEW YORK CITY WALL STREET', 'BOSTON', 'NEW YORK', 'EAST 57th STREET', 'SUMMER', 'NEW YORK CITY', 'YONKON', 'MASSACHUSETTS', 'REAL ESTATE WANTED EXCHANGE', 'WANTED PART-TIME', 'MALLON A GOLF BALL', 'LOOKING FOR'.

Thursday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the national prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

| 12 Month High | Low | Stock | Div. Yld. PE | St. 100 High | Low | Close | Change |
|---------------|-------|-------|--------------|--------------|-------|-------|--------|
| 14.25 | 13.75 | AmGen | 0.00 0.00 | 14.25 | 13.75 | 14.00 | +0.25 |
| 14.25 | 13.75 | Amgen | 0.00 0.00 | 14.25 | 13.75 | 14.00 | +0.25 |
| 14.25 | 13.75 | Amgen | 0.00 0.00 | 14.25 | 13.75 | 14.00 | +0.25 |
| 14.25 | 13.75 | Amgen | 0.00 0.00 | 14.25 | 13.75 | 14.00 | +0.25 |

| 12 Month High | Low | Stock | Div. Yld. PE | St. 100 High | Low | Close | Change |
|---------------|-------|-------|--------------|--------------|-------|-------|--------|
| 14.25 | 13.75 | Amgen | 0.00 0.00 | 14.25 | 13.75 | 14.00 | +0.25 |
| 14.25 | 13.75 | Amgen | 0.00 0.00 | 14.25 | 13.75 | 14.00 | +0.25 |
| 14.25 | 13.75 | Amgen | 0.00 0.00 | 14.25 | 13.75 | 14.00 | +0.25 |
| 14.25 | 13.75 | Amgen | 0.00 0.00 | 14.25 | 13.75 | 14.00 | +0.25 |

| 12 Month High | Low | Stock | Div. Yld. PE | St. 100 High | Low | Close | Change |
|---------------|-------|-------|--------------|--------------|-------|-------|--------|
| 14.25 | 13.75 | Amgen | 0.00 0.00 | 14.25 | 13.75 | 14.00 | +0.25 |
| 14.25 | 13.75 | Amgen | 0.00 0.00 | 14.25 | 13.75 | 14.00 | +0.25 |
| 14.25 | 13.75 | Amgen | 0.00 0.00 | 14.25 | 13.75 | 14.00 | +0.25 |
| 14.25 | 13.75 | Amgen | 0.00 0.00 | 14.25 | 13.75 | 14.00 | +0.25 |

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

| Season | Season | Open | High | Low | Close | Change |
|-------------|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| High | Low | High | Low | High | Low | High |
| Wheat (CBT) | 5000 minimum-dollars per bushel | 127.00 | 127.50 | 126.50 | 127.00 | +0.50 |
| Wheat (CBT) | 5000 minimum-dollars per bushel | 127.00 | 127.50 | 126.50 | 127.00 | +0.50 |
| Wheat (CBT) | 5000 minimum-dollars per bushel | 127.00 | 127.50 | 126.50 | 127.00 | +0.50 |

Grains

| Season | Season | Open | High | Low | Close | Change |
|-------------|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| High | Low | High | Low | High | Low | High |
| Wheat (CBT) | 5000 minimum-dollars per bushel | 127.00 | 127.50 | 126.50 | 127.00 | +0.50 |
| Wheat (CBT) | 5000 minimum-dollars per bushel | 127.00 | 127.50 | 126.50 | 127.00 | +0.50 |
| Wheat (CBT) | 5000 minimum-dollars per bushel | 127.00 | 127.50 | 126.50 | 127.00 | +0.50 |

Food

| Season | Season | Open | High | Low | Close | Change |
|-------------|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| High | Low | High | Low | High | Low | High |
| Wheat (CBT) | 5000 minimum-dollars per bushel | 127.00 | 127.50 | 126.50 | 127.00 | +0.50 |
| Wheat (CBT) | 5000 minimum-dollars per bushel | 127.00 | 127.50 | 126.50 | 127.00 | +0.50 |
| Wheat (CBT) | 5000 minimum-dollars per bushel | 127.00 | 127.50 | 126.50 | 127.00 | +0.50 |

Stock Indexes

| Index | Value | Change |
|-----------|-----------|---------|
| Dow Jones | 2,850.00 | +15.00 |
| S&P 500 | 245.00 | +1.50 |
| Nikkei | 15,500.00 | +100.00 |
| Hong Kong | 1,200.00 | +10.00 |

Commodity Indexes

| Index | Value | Change |
|--------|--------|--------|
| Oil | 25.00 | +0.50 |
| Gold | 350.00 | +5.00 |
| Silver | 15.00 | +0.20 |
| Copper | 1.50 | +0.05 |

Currency Options

| Option | Value | Change |
|--------|--------|--------|
| GBP | 1.50 | +0.02 |
| JPY | 100.00 | +1.00 |
| DEM | 1.50 | +0.01 |
| FF | 1.50 | +0.01 |

Financial

| Instrument | Value | Change |
|---------------|--------|--------|
| US T-Bills | 100.00 | +0.01 |
| US T-Notes | 100.00 | +0.01 |
| US T-Bonds | 100.00 | +0.01 |
| Foreign Bonds | 100.00 | +0.01 |

Stock Indexes

| Index | Value | Change |
|-----------|-----------|---------|
| Dow Jones | 2,850.00 | +15.00 |
| S&P 500 | 245.00 | +1.50 |
| Nikkei | 15,500.00 | +100.00 |
| Hong Kong | 1,200.00 | +10.00 |

Commodity Indexes

| Index | Value | Change |
|--------|--------|--------|
| Oil | 25.00 | +0.50 |
| Gold | 350.00 | +5.00 |
| Silver | 15.00 | +0.20 |
| Copper | 1.50 | +0.05 |

NYSE High-Lows

| Stock | High | Low |
|-------|-------|-------|
| Amgen | 14.25 | 13.75 |
| Amgen | 14.25 | 13.75 |
| Amgen | 14.25 | 13.75 |
| Amgen | 14.25 | 13.75 |

U.S. Retailers List Mixed Results

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — An early Easter gave many of the largest U.S. general retailers strong sales in March but others had a lackluster month, leading some analysts to conclude that consumer spending has not yet broken out of its slump.

"They're not as good as they appear," Jeffrey B. Edelman, a retail industry analyst with the investment firm Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc., said of the sales figures released Thursday. "If you average out the March-April period combined, you'll basically see sluggish numbers," he said.

With Easter occurring in early April, consumers did their spring shopping early and are now expected to cut back on purchases. They were spent cautiously since early last year, and analysts predict shoppers will remain tightfisted for at least the first part of 1988.

The rate of spending is crucial to a retailer's bottom line, but economists watch it for signals of the economy's health. Consumer spending accounts for two-thirds of gross national product, the total output of goods and services.

Karen Sack, an analyst with Standard & Poor's Corp., said March started out badly but many retailers saw sales pick up toward the end of the month.

The largest U.S. retailer, Sears, Roebuck & Co., was among the companies in a slump last month. Sears reported its sales rose 1.5 percent from March 1987 levels, while its sales for the first nine weeks of the fiscal year were up 1.9 percent.

K. mart Corp. said its sales rose 8.6 percent last month, and 5.5 percent so far this year. Its comparable store sales — those from stores open at least a year and that provide a basis for comparison — were up 5.5 percent last month, and 2.6 percent for the year to date.

The rapidly expanding Wal-Mart Stores Inc. said its sales rose 36 percent in March and 34 percent so far this year. Wal-Mart's comparable store sales rose 15 percent last month and 14 percent for the first two months of fiscal 1988.

J.C. Penney Co. chalked up a 10.2 percent sales increase last month and a 3.7 percent year-to-date gain. Its comparable store sales were up 9.3 percent last month and 4.9 percent so far this year.

The results reported Thursday were for department and apparel stores and general merchandise. They do not include sales by automakers or supermarkets.

U.K. Broker Charged In Guinness Scandal

LONDON — A Reuters stockbroker was arrested Thursday and became the seventh person to face criminal charges connected with the takeover by Guinness PLC of Distillers Co. in 1986.

David Mayhew of the stockbrokerage Cazenove & Co. is due to appear in a London magistrate court on Friday.

Guinness is under investigation by Britain's new Serious Fraud Office on allegations that it undertook an unlawful operation to support share prices to strengthen its successful bid for Distillers. The £2.7 billion (\$3.5 billion) takeover was one of Britain's most bitter fought corporate battles.

A 25 percent jump in Guinness's share price during the late stages of the bid drove its value above a competing offer by a supermarket chain, Argyl Group. Six other persons, including the former Guinness chairman, Ernest Saunders, face charges stemming from the affair.

Accor Hotels Net Rose 44% in '87

PARIS — France's Accor group, Europe's largest hotel chain, reported Thursday a 44.1 percent rise in 1987 net profit to 334.3 million francs (\$59 million) from the previous year's 231.5 million francs.

Sales increased 13 percent last year to 14.62 billion francs from 12.9 billion, the group said. It will recommend a dividend of 8.5 francs a share, in addition to a tax credit of 4.5 francs a share.

Accor said it opened 99 hotels last year under its various names — Sofitel, Novotel, Mercure, Ibis, Urbis, Hotels and Formule One. The group owns 713 hotels in 38 countries and 2,215 restaurants and company cafeterias.

Intel Corp. Earnings Tripled in First Quarter

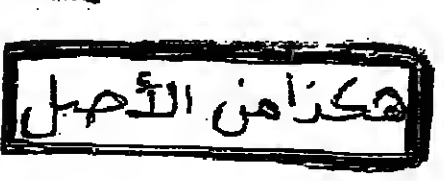
SANTA CLARA, California — Intel Corp. reported Thursday that first-quarter earnings more than tripled, to \$93.7 million, or 54 cents a share, from \$25.5 million, or 16 cents a share, a year earlier.

Revenue for the computer chip maker rose 61 percent to \$636 million for the quarter ended March 26, compared with \$395 million for the first quarter of 1987. The jump in earnings was one of the 20-year-old company's history, executives said.

Hughes Aircraft Co. To Buy Unit From BET

LONDON — BET PLC said Thursday that it would sell a subsidiary, Rediffusion Simulation Ltd., to Hughes Aircraft Co., a unit of General Motors Corp. for \$151 million (\$284 million).

A BET spokesman said the sale of Rediffusion, a British maker of civil aircraft flight simulators, was expected to be completed by the end of May. Rediffusion had an estimated trading profit of about £10 million on sales of about £84 million in its 1987-88 financial year.



BUSINESS ROUNDUP

GE's Net Profit Rises but Sales Slip

FAIRFIELD, Connecticut — General Electric Co. reported Thursday that its operating net profit had risen 16 percent to \$725 million in the first quarter of the year, but that sales had dropped 4 percent to \$7.98 billion.

Thomson and Générale Unit To Merge Rocket Production

BRUSSELS — Weapons subsidiaries of France's Thomson SA and a Belgian firm that is part-owned by Belgium's huge Société Générale de Belgique SA conglomerate are merging their military rockets units.

Pretax Profit Fell at BASF

AGENCE FRANCE-Presse — Bonn — BASF AG, one of West Germany's big three chemical groups, reported Thursday that consolidated pretax profit for 1987 slid 1.5 percent, to 2.59 billion Deutsche marks (\$1.55 billion) on flat sales of 40.24 billion DM.

Elf Reports 4.7% Decline In Net Earnings for 1987

PARIS — Société Nationale Elf Aquitaine reported Thursday that consolidated net profit for 1987 was 4.1 billion francs (\$720 million), down 4.7 percent from 4.3 billion francs in 1986.

Beazer Extends Offer For Koppers Shares

LONDON — Beazer PLC said Thursday that it was extending its \$60-a-share hostile tender offer for Koppers Co. until midnight April 15.

Gannett Says Loss Expected At USA Today

CHICAGO — John J. Curley, president of Gannett Co., said Thursday that he expected USA Today, the company's national newspaper, to report a loss in 1988.

The company said major appliance operating profit and revenue were slightly below 1987's first quarter. This, it said, was largely due to a softening in housing markets.

2 Key Managers Appointed By Embattled Lord Agency

NEW YORK — Depleted high and low by defections, the staff of Lord, Geller, Federico, Einstein is getting an infusion of management talent.

Mr. Clark, 46, is a senior vice president at N.W. Ayer. Mr. Elliott, 40, is a senior vice president, group director, at Ogilvy & Mather.

AIR: More Turbulence

(Continued from first finance page) campaign to dismantle Eastern that violated labor and securities laws.

Charles Bryan, the president of District 100 of the machinists union, has made several attempts to buy Eastern through an employee stock ownership plan.

The problems at Continental, however, seem to involve finances rather than labor. Yet despite the problems disclosed in the SEC filing, analysts said they did not expect Continental to run into liquidity problems in the near future.

Selected U.S.A./O.T.C. Quotations table with columns for Bid and Ask prices for various stocks like Alan Jones Pitt Stop, Bitter Corp., etc.

OBLI - FRANC Société d'investissement à capital variable. R.C. Luxembourg B 24772. Avis aux Actionnaires Convocation. Nous vous prions de bien vouloir assister à l'Assemblée Générale Ordinaire de OBLI-FRANC...

BUILT NOT BOUGHT advertisement for TBWA. Great advertising agencies are not grown overnight. Quality takes time. We have built fifteen TBWA offices in nine countries. Each of them has roots in its own country, each has its own success to rely on. But, crucially they also have an interest beyond their own boundaries.

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK. NOTICE OF HEARING TO APPROVE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT. PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York has entered an order dated March 31, 1988, scheduling a hearing (the "Hearing") on May 2, 1988 in Room 623 of the United States Customs House, Bowling Green, New York, New York, at 10:00 in the forenoon of that day...

Vertical sidebar containing various market data, stock indexes, and commodity prices. Includes sections like 'Stock Indexes', 'Commodity Indexes', 'Market Guide', and 'Spot Commodities'.

Thursday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 Week High, Low, Bid, Offer. Lists various stocks like AIG, AMER, AMEX, etc.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 Week High, Low, Bid, Offer. Lists various stocks like AIG, AMER, AMEX, etc.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 Week High, Low, Bid, Offer. Lists various stocks like AIG, AMER, AMEX, etc.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 Week High, Low, Bid, Offer. Lists various stocks like AIG, AMER, AMEX, etc.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 7th April 1988

Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price.

The marginal symbols indicate direction of quotations as supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (B) - bi-monthly; (M) - monthly; (I) - irregularly.

Large table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, currency, and price. Includes sections like AL-MAL GROUP, AMER GROUP, and various international equity and bond funds.

ADVERTISMENT

Table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, currency, and price. Includes sections like AMER GROUP, AMEX GROUP, and various international equity and bond funds.

ADVERTISMENT

Table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, currency, and price. Includes sections like AMER GROUP, AMEX GROUP, and various international equity and bond funds.

Be sure that your fund is listed in this space. Telex Matthew GREENE at 613395P for further information.

Floating-Rate Notes

Table listing floating rate notes with columns for currency, issuer, and rate. Includes sections for Dollars, Swiss Francs, and Pounds Sterling.

Deutsche Marks

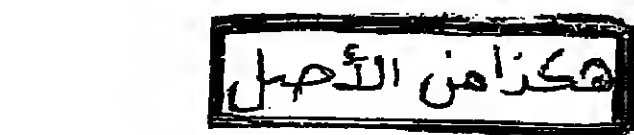
Table listing Deutsche Marks with columns for issuer, bid, and ask prices.

Japanese Yen

Table listing Japanese Yen with columns for issuer, bid, and ask prices.

Pounds Sterling

Table listing Pounds Sterling with columns for issuer, bid, and ask prices.



Vertical advertisement on the right edge of the page, partially cut off, featuring the word 'Power' and other text.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Pound Rises Despite Intervention

NEW YORK — The British pound extended its recent climb on Thursday in New York trading, shuffling off simultaneous intervention in Europe by the British and West German central banks.

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Currency, Bid, Ask, Source: Reuters

3.1421 on Wednesday and at \$1.8755 after \$1.8720. The dollar also finished slightly lower against other major currencies.

Bundesbank Reveals Extent Of Profit Fall

FRANKFURT — West Germany's central bank, the Bundesbank, said on Thursday that its profit slumped in 1982, supporting government predictions that the federal budget deficit for 1983 would be much higher than planned.

Engineer Is Chosen to Take Over China's Central Bank

BEIJING — A Soviet-trained engineer with no financial experience will be the new head of China's central bank. The Ta Guang Pao newspaper in Hong Kong said Li Guixian would succeed Chen Muhua, who has headed the People's Bank of China since March 1983.

China is changing its banking system from one of administrative control to one of indirect control through interest rates and credit and money supply. The People's Bank was reconstituted as a Western-style central bank in 1984.

"Li's task is an unenviable one," the banker said. "Not only has he limited independence, but he is working in a system of irrational prices and imperfect financial mechanisms."

G-7: Finance Ministers Are Expected to Support Dollar's Level at Meeting

(Continued from Page 1) international currency and financial markets, "so they will do exactly what is expected of them."

The group will accordingly agree that current exchange rates are roughly in line with economic fundamentals and note that the West is on the way toward correcting its economic imbalances.

option than to continue their pre-emptive course "and pray like hell that there would not be another stock market crash."

the IMF annual meeting last September. But he, with others, believes that there is not much prospect for international monetary reform before a new U.S. administration is installed in Washington next year.

Thursday's OTC Prices. NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This table contains the OTC prices of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar volume.

Table with columns: Stock, Div. Yld., Sales, High, Low, 4 P.M. CHG. Lists various stocks like ADC, AIG, ALC, etc.

Table with columns: Stock, Div. Yld., Sales, High, Low, 4 P.M. CHG. Lists various stocks like AIG, ALC, AML, etc.

Table with columns: Stock, Div. Yld., Sales, High, Low, 4 P.M. CHG. Lists various stocks like AML, AMN, AMO, etc.

COCOA: Glut Pleases Consumers, Dismays Producers

(Continued from first finance page) including the United States, the largest consumer, and Malaysia. The fourth-largest producer, has made the effort largely futile.

The organization, which is based in London, was in a deadlock last June, when members could not agree on prices. The Ivory Coast and Ghana withdrew to try to prop up prices.

France Says It Will Respect EC Regulations

PARIS — France will continue to respect European Community law on takeovers, Finance Minister Edouard Balladur said Thursday.

Table with columns: Stock, Div. Yld., Sales, High, Low, 4 P.M. CHG. Lists various stocks like AMO, AMN, AMO, etc.

Table with columns: Stock, Div. Yld., Sales, High, Low, 4 P.M. CHG. Lists various stocks like AMO, AMN, AMO, etc.

Table with columns: Stock, Div. Yld., Sales, High, Low, 4 P.M. CHG. Lists various stocks like AMO, AMN, AMO, etc.

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates for dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declared rate.

SPORTS

NBA's Celtics Are Bound for Europe

By Paul L. Montgomerie

New York Times Service

GHENT, Belgium — The National Basketball Association has taken a major step in Commissioner David J. Stern's foreign policy with the announcement that the Boston Celtics will play in an open tournament in Madrid in October.

"This wonderful opportunity presented itself and we were glad to take it," said Stern, who was in Ghent attending the final of the European club championships.

The four-team Madrid tournament will be organized by the NBA and the International Basketball Federation, along with Real Madrid, the host team.

In addition to Real Madrid and the Celtics, the other teams will be the winner of the Italian league championship, still underway, and a European winner from the Olympic qualifying tournament in the Netherlands this summer. It will be the first time that the Celtics have played overseas, and the first time an NBA team has played in a sanctioned tournament outside the United States.

There will be two doubleheaders at Real Madrid's home court on Friday,

Team to Play in Madrid Tourney

Oct. 21, and Sunday, Oct. 23. There will be a \$115,000 prize fund, hardly meal money for the U.S. players but a substantial sum in European basketball. Stern said television in 50 countries would carry the games.

The tournament, called the McDonald's Open, will be sponsored by the fast-food chain. McDonald's sponsored a similar open last October in Milwaukee between the Bucks of the NBA, Tracer of Milan and the Soviet national team.

"It is our effort to make basketball the most popular sport in the world," said Stern, a firm advocate of international involvement for the NBA. "Many players want to represent their countries before they retire," he said.

For players, there is already a heavy interchange between the United States and Europe. Such NBA stalwarts as Kurt Rambis, Jeff Rutland and Mark Lazarovitch got their professional starts in Europe. Mark Akers, currently of the Celtics, played last year in Belgium.

Many former NBA starters such as Leon Douglas, Mike Bantom, Larry Wright and Kim Hughes play in a

thriving Italian league and there are hundreds of American players in the other European professional leagues. Tracer Milan, a finalist in Thursday's club championship, starts Bob McAdoo, Ricky Brown and Mike D'Antoni, all of whom played in the United States. Marty Blake, who scouts college players for the NBA, now makes regular trips to Europe to check for talent.

Stern's idea is to have the NBA assist in broadening basketball's base of participation through clinics and camps while at the same time taking advantage of commercial opportunities. Already there is a 60-game schedule of NBA games on Italian television, and 30 games each are shown in France and Spain. Sponsorship ties-in with such companies as Spalding, Converse and McDonald's are growing.

The next step could be increased travel to Europe and elsewhere by NBA teams, such as the National Football League has started playing exhibition games in England and Japan. Stern said there were active discussions about an NBA tour of the Soviet Union this summer.

Through the day at the exposition complex on the outskirts of this medieval



NBA Commissioner David J. Stern

city where the tournament is being held, Stern received a steady stream of visitors who had proposals or deals involving the NBA.

"Now that we've gotten control of the day-to-day crises that previously bedeviled us, we're looking to our international horizons," the commissioner said. "International opportunities present the best vehicle to continue our growth. And besides, there's the excitement of meeting new people, going to new places. It's fun."

Streaking Bell Goes 5 for 5 as Blue Jays Rout Royals, 11-4

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KANSAS CITY, Missouri — George Bell has channeled his anger over a position change into a start that should frighten American League pitchers.

Bell went five for five at bat with three runs scored and a run batted in Wednesday night to help give the Toronto Blue Jays an 11-4 victory over the Kansas City Royals.

On Monday, he had become the first player in major-league baseball history to hit three home runs in a season opener.

So, two games into the season, Bell is 8 for 9 with 3 homers, 2 doubles, 6 runs and 5 RBI. This after a spring during which he batted against management for wanting to move him from left field to designated hitter. As the left fielder last year, he was the American League's most valuable player; Monday he was the DH and Wednesday he played left field.

"I've never seen anyone go nine for nine, which is the only thing that would top what he's done," said Toronto's manager, Jim Williams, who wanted Bell to move to DH to bolster the outfield defense.

The Blue Jays' catcher, Pat Boreas, in his debut got three hits and five RBI. He hit his first pitch for a triple that drove in two runs.

"It's nice when you see a rookie come in like that," Bell said. "You just know he's going to help the ball club."

Red Sox 6, Tigers 5: In Boston, rookie Brady Anderson scored the winning run on a bases-loaded passed ball by Mike Heath — whose throwing error had allowed the tying run to score — during a four-run eighth against Detroit.

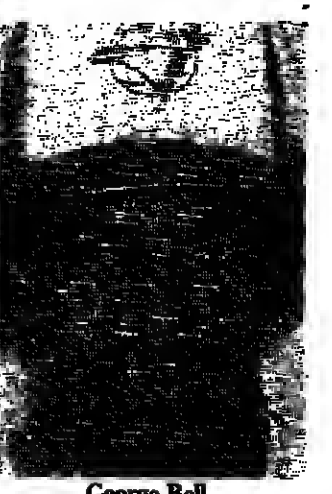
Mariners 6, Athletics 5: In Oakland, California, Bill Swift provided 6 1/2 innings of one-run relief that helped Seattle overcome a horrible start by Steve Trout. In two-thirds of an inning Trout walked five straight, committed an error and threw two run-scoring wild pitches.

Yankees 5, Twins 3: In New York, Rickey Henderson doubled in two runs to break a seventh-inning tie with Minnesota.

Brewers 3, Orioles 1: In Baltimore, Dale Sveum's second homer in two games backed Chris Bost's five-hit pitching for Milwaukee. Bost pitched nine innings, struck out 16 ground-ball outs, nine to second baseman Jim Gantner.

Indians 5, Rangers 1: In Arlington, Texas, Lee Carter drove in two runs with a double and a sacrifice fly to support Greg Swindell's seventh-inning homer for Cleveland. The 23-year-

BASEBALL ROUNDUP



George Bell

old left-hander walked one and struck out eight in his first start since last June 29, after which he went on the disabled list with a sore elbow.

Expos 5, Mets 1: In the National League, in Montreal, Pascaul Perez opened his season by winning his eighth straight, striking out nine New York batters, while teammate Mitch Webster went 4 for 4 with 3 runs scored and 1 RBI.

Perez, who last year won his final seven decisions using just a fastball and slider, has doubled his repertoire by adding a sinker and changeup. He held the Mets scoreless until, with two out in the ninth, Darryl Strawberry singled for his sixth hit in eight at bats this year, and scored on Kevin Reynolds' double.

Astros 5, Padres 1: In Houston, Glenn Davis sparked a three-run first with his second homer in as many games and Bill Doran drove in two runs with two singles against San Diego.

Cubs 3, Braves 0: In Atlanta, Greg Maddux pitched a three-hitter and Vance Law got three hits and an RBI for Chicago.

Phillies 6, Pirates 5: In Philadelphia, Milt Thompson singled in Juan Samuel from second base with two out in the 14th inning to beat Pittsburgh, Mike Maddux, the brother of Greg, gained the victory with three innings of three-hit relief.

The Phillies' Mike Schmidt homered for the second straight game and drove in three runs, tying Mickey Vernon's 19th place on the all-time RBI list with 1,501. His 33rd homer left him two behind eighth-place Jimmie Fox.

SIDELINES

U.K. Yacht Loses

NEW YORK (AP) — The Royal Bournemouth Yacht Club of Great Britain lost in court Wednesday its chance to compete when the San Diego Yacht Club defends the America's Cup against the Mercury Bay Boating Club of Auckland, New Zealand, in September.

Because the 1887 Deed of Gift, which established the competition's rules, does not mention an elimination series, New York State Supreme Court Justice Carmen B. Cipriani dismissed the suit because San Diego and Mercury Bay cannot agree on terms that would allow the British to compete. The multinational regatta format was introduced in the 1950s, she observed.

The judge said that nothing prevents an agreement on terms that permit a multinational regatta, and encouraged doing so "in the interests of sportsmanship and for the good of the America's Cup."

Meanwhile, she said, "The litigants are encouraged to compete for the cup on the water rather than in the courtroom."

For the Record

Tom Peckers, who coached Rhode Island to the round of 16 in the NCAA basketball tournament, was hired as coach at Texas. (UPI)

Lefty Driesell, who resigned as Maryland's basketball coach in the aftermath of the cocaine-induced death of Len Bias, was hired as coach at James Madison in Harrisonburg, Virginia. (AP)

College basketball players involved in a third fight during games next season will be suspended without appeal for the rest of the season, the NCAA said. (AP)

Patrizio Katsanbay of Zaire will defend his World Boxing Association middleweight title June 12 in Turin, Italy, against Robbie Sims of the United States. (UPI)

Anders Jarry is out of defending champion Sweden's Davis Cup world group quarterfinal against Czechoslovakia, starting Friday, because of a knee injury. (AP)

Lowly Maple Leafs Arise for Stanley Cup Opener

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DETROIT — The Toronto Maple Leafs, whose appearance in the Stanley Cup playoffs has angered critics of the National Hockey League's postseason policy, have proved they belong there for at least one game.

Gary Letman scored twice on power plays and Ed Olczyk added a goal and three assists Wednesday night as the playoffs began, giving

the Maple Leafs a 6-2 victory over the Detroit Red Wings in the Norris Division semifinals.

The Maple Leafs, who gained a berth in the playoffs with a 5-3 victory over the division-champion Red Wings in their final regular-season game, finished 41 points behind Detroit in the Norris and, with 52 points, reached the playoffs with the fewest points in league history.

Four of the five teams that failed to gain the playoffs had at least seven points more than Toronto while the only team with fewer points, Minnesota with 51, finished below the Maple Leafs in the Norris.

But Wednesday night goalie Alvin Bester, who was 2-0-2 with a 2.82 goals-against average against the Red Wings during the season, stopped 25 shots. Adam Oates's goal in the second period was the first Bester had allowed the Red Wings in 90 minutes, 43 seconds.

"We had a case of the jitters," said Oates. "They have nothing to lose and we have a lot to lose."

Still, the Maple Leafs were en route to their third straight first-round upset. They had ousted Chicago and St. Louis, both divisional champions, in the Stanley Cup's first round the last two years.

The series was to resume Thursday at Joe Louis Arena before being moved to Toronto for two weekend games. All Wednesday night's winners took 1-0 leads in the best-of-seven division semifinals, with all second games to be played Thursday.

Blues 4, Blackhawks 1: In St. Louis, in the other Norris Division semifinal, Brent Suter scored two power-play goals and teammate Greg Millen stopped 25 shots for the

Blues, Chicago, which had the league's third-best power play during the regular season, scored once in seven opportunities with a man advantage as its playoff losing streak stretched to 10 games.

Hull is the son of Hall of Famer Bobby Hull, whose scoring gave the Blackhawks many victories.

PATRICK DIVISION Islanders 4, Devils 3: In Uniondale, New York, Pat LaFontaine's second goal, off a centering pass from Derek King from the left boards 6:11 into overtime, spoiled New Jersey's first playoff appearance. It was LaFontaine's goal that had given the Islanders a 3-2 victory in the historic four-overtime contest against Washington in Game 7 of the first round of the 1987 playoffs.

Flyers 4, Capitals 2: In Landover, Maryland, Peter Zezel turned two rebounds into goals for Philadelphia and teammate Dave Poulin broke a third-period tie with a power-play goal. Goalie Ron Hextall, who had 35 saves against Washington, stopped 18 of 19 shots that period.

ADAMS DIVISION Canadiens 4, Whalers 3: In Montreal, Stephane Richer got the game-winning off a two-on-one break with Bobby Smith, scoring on a low, 40-foot (12-meter) slap shot after setting up another goal against Hartford.

Braves 7, Sabres 3: In Boston, in a tight-fisted game with Buffalo, Steve Kasper and Gord Kluzak scored short-handed goals 57 seconds apart in the second period to help the Bruins win their first playoff game in three years. They had lost their last eight, all to Montreal.

SMYTHE DIVISION Flames 9, Kings 2: In Calgary, Alberta, Joel Otto and Hakan Loob each scored his first two goals during a four-goal first period against Los Angeles.

Oilers 7, Jets 4: In Edmonton, Alberta, Glenn Anderson and Craig Simpson scored 10 seconds apart in the third period, when six goals against Winnipeg tied a team post-season record for most goals in a period. The Oilers are 15-1 against the Jets in the playoffs; Anderson got a hat trick and two assists. (UPI, AP)



FIT TO BE TIED — Francisco Bony, the goalie for Real Madrid, had a harsh word to say to Kim Kieft of visiting PSV Eindhoven as the referee rushed up to give the Dutch player a yellow card for rough play in the first leg of their Champions' Cup semifinal. The teams played to a 1-1 draw before a crowd of 90,000 Wednesday on a major evening for European soccer (see Scoreboard).

Manning Wins Wooden Award

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — Danny Manning won the John R. Wooden Award as the top U.S. college basketball player Wednesday, two days after he led Kansas to the NCAA title.

In voting by 1,000 sports writers and broadcasters, Manning finished with 863 points, just 20 ahead of Bradley's Hersey Hawkins, the season's scoring leader.

Anticipation Hits New Heights at Masters

By Thomas Boswell

Washington Post Service

AUGUSTA, Georgia — Anticipation always swirls around the Masters like that chatterbox wind in the pines above Amen Corner. But this spring's level of suppressed excitement for the golf tournament, which began Thursday, is downright ridiculous.

Maybe it's those refreshed memories of Larry Mize's miracle chip-in last year and Jack Nicklaus' preposterous victory the previous spring. Maybe it's the perfect condition of the Augusta National course that Nicklaus calls the best he has seen in 30 Masters. Or maybe it's the nasty winds predicted for the next two days. Oh, to walk the watery back nine on a blustery Masters day. Splash, splash, crash.

Despite all this, the real reason for the palpitations here is probably the sense that few golf stages have been better set by fate. The story lines are tripping over each other.

At the top of the bill stand Seve Ballesteros of Spain and Greg Norman of Australia, who lost in the Mize playoff last year. It was they, too, who fumbled away chances against Nicklaus last '86. Each names the other as the favorite to win.

"I think the memories must be much more difficult for Greg Norman," said Ballesteros, "because I have won twice already and he hasn't."

That does not mean he has forgotten his four-shot lead into the pond at the 15th hole in '86 or his sudden-death miss from knee-knocker range at No. 10 in '87. He also finished second by two shots to Bernhard Langer of West Germany in '85. Last week, Ballesteros took seven hours on one practice round as he played dozens of chips and lagged putts on every green.

"I'm going to crack this egg," Norman vowed Tuesday, preparing to mix a metaphor omelet. "Once I crack this door open, I'm going to keep it open for some time."

Has Norman fully recovered from the back-to-back miracle shots by Mize and Bob Twark that robbed him of two major titles? The Shark

doesn't look like a guy who'd take things too hard. Yet, he says, he sat bolt upright in bed weeks after the '86 Masters when, in his sleep, he suddenly realized he should've punted, not clipped, from the fringe on the last hole, when he needed a par to tie the Nicklaus.

Next in line, at least in local affections, are Nicklaus and Tom Watson, the old and recently forlorn American warblers who've arrived here with surprising enthusiasm for their chances.

Two of the longest hitters in the history of golf cannot wait for their inaugural meeting with the most famous of slingers' courses. Said Watson of the 5-foot-4-inch (1.63-meter) Welshman: "I saw little Woosie hitting the ball over the back fence of the driving range yesterday, just bombing it over, and he was 10 yards in back of me and I was hitting maybe one in 10 over it."

Any Masters devotee knows that current hot shots tend to scorch the earth here. Sandy Lyle of Scotland and Mark Cumber, the top money winners of '88, arrived fresh from victories and buoyed by the knowledge they have played Augusta National credibly in past seasons when their games were not nearly so formidable.

Toss in Tommy Nakajima of Japan, who won the par-3 contest Wednesday; Nick Price of South Africa, who owns the course record; British Open champ Nick Faldo and Langer and it's obvious why many experts think the 17 foreign players here have a better chance, collectively, than do the 73 U.S. pros and amateurs.

"I've been thinking about this tournament for a month," said Watson. "It's like Christmas. "I'm doing just about everything well enough to win. It's just a matter of taking it one shot at a time and staying as positive as I can the whole week. I'll be here. I don't think I've been out of the top 10 too many times here."

Perhaps, only once in the last 11 years.

"Local knowledge is such an edge here," said Watson. "You may have to play a hole 100 times to get a particular shot two or three times. Then, you have to remember what you tried and if it worked."

Nicklaus, who knows more tricks here than anybody else, now calls himself a "cerebral golfer." But, he says, a new metal driver has revived his desire to compete. Even at 48. After '86, nobody ever gets to say never again. Not here. Jan Woosnam and towering Davis Love III,

What makes this Masters so much fun is that the anticipation angles just won't stop coming. For instance, Curtis Strange, PGA Tour money champ in '85 and '87, and Tom Kite, the third-leading cash winner in history, return to this green chapel of torments with an all-too-familiar problem: Neither has ever won a major championship. Both play better here than in any other major, yet both come down Magnolia Lane with a truck load of bitter memories.

Kite has been in the top six an amazing nine times in the last 12 years, and he has the No. 5 scoring average on tour this spring. Strange, of course, led the '85 Masters by four shots with nine to play, then, last year, was the second-round leader but finished 12th.

So, the wind is up, the greens are fast, the flowers have peaked on cue and, in this age of golf parity, when 18 different men have won the last 18 major titles, everybody except Gene Sarazen's dog has a chance.

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Wednesday's Major League Line Scores

Table with columns for American League and National League games, including teams, scores, and key players.

Basketball

NBA Standings

Table showing Eastern Conference and Western Conference NBA standings with columns for team, W, L, Pct., and GB.

NCAA Wooden Award

Wooden Award Winners

Table listing Wooden Award winners from 1950 to 1987, including player names and schools.

Hockey

NHL Playoff Results

Table showing Division Semifinals and Pacific Division results for the NHL playoffs.

Major League Standings

Table showing American League and National League major league standings with columns for team, W, L, Pct., and GB.

Transition

Baseball American League TEXAS—Traded Dave Sax, catcher, to Pittsburgh for Bill Merrifield. Assigned Merrifield to Oklahoma City, American Association. PITTSBURGH—Assigned Dave Sax, catcher, to Buffalo, American Association. National League ATLANTA—Signed Andy Bruce, time-broker, to a five-year contract. N.Y. ISLANDERS—Called up Jeff Hackett, southpaw, from Oswego, Ontario Hockey League.

European Soccer

(San Marino, First League) CHAMPIONS CUP Real Madrid 1, PSV Eindhoven 1 CUP WINNERS' CUP Olympique Marseilles 1, Ajax Amsterdam 0 FC Mecklin 2, Altona Germania 1 UEFA CUP Bayer Leverkusen 1, Werder Bremen 0 FC Santos 2, Espanol Barcelona 0

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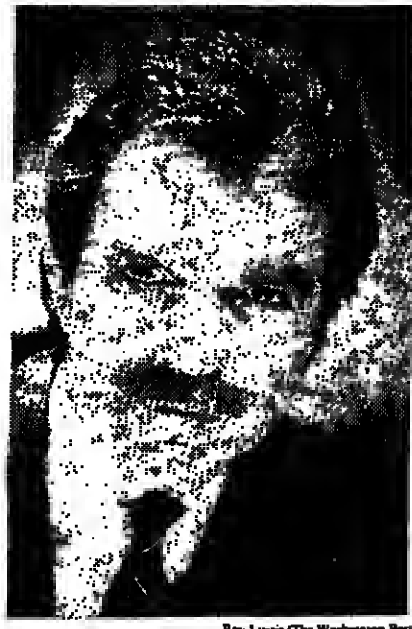
Living Dangerously

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — I have an old friend who still smokes. She refuses to give it up, or cannot give it up. She doesn't know which. She hasn't many friends left, and of course, doesn't deserve any at all, as I remind her when I visit.

At night, all right, so I'm fond and ready, but I'm going to live long after she's gone. I tell her, banging the table not calmly perhaps, but philosophically.

By Stephanie Mansfield
WASHINGTON — Funny, sexy, guileless. Tom Selleck is the Great White Hulk. A bigger, better Bud Reynolds. In 1980 he went, almost overnight, from the Salem billboard man and Chaz cologne model to Thomas Magnum, a private eye with boy-scout banter, a Detroit Tigers baseball cap and a set of rippling thighs featured each week beneath snug Bermuda shorts.

Tom Selleck's Baby Boom Days



By Linda/The Washington Post

"It's time to get my life back in balance."
Mercy," "Breaker Morant". Until then, he says, "I'm going to hide out for three months and find out what it's like to get bored."

Spain Gets Thyssen Art

A substantial portion of one of the world's most important private art collections will hang in Spain for at least 10 years under an agreement signed Thursday by the collector Baron Hans Heinrich Thyssen-Bornemisza and the Spanish government.

TODAY'S INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE MARKETPLACE
Appears on page 6

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